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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES SEMINAR IN KIEV ON 12 NOVEMBER

AU210501 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Nov 85 pp 1-2

/RATAU report: "Let Us Be Persistent in Striving for Rational Use of All Kinds of Resources"; passages between slantlines published in boldface"/

/Excerpt/ Under the present conditions, when the country's economy is rising to a qualitatively new level, the policy of economy, fostered by all means, is becoming one of the main sources of growing production. It is an important and responsible task of workers engaged in all branches of the national economy to strive for rational use of resources, to reduce their losses, to rapidly switch over to resource-saving and waste-free technologies, and to widely recycle secondary resources.

An all-Union seminar opened in Kiev on 12 November to study the work carried out in the Ukrainian SSR to save resources, and to reduce material consumption in production on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

Participating in the seminar proceedings were: V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; B. I. Gostev, Economic Department chief in the CPSU Central Committee; Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, B. V. Kachura, A. P. Lyashko, I. A. Mozgovoy, V. A. Sologub, A. A. Titarenko, A. S. Kapto, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, V. D. Kryuchkov, and Ua. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; I. P. Dyatlov, V. V. Ogryzko, and I. P. Trofimov, deputy department chiefs in the CPSU Central Committee; V. N. Ksintaris, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy; V. A. Vanchikov, USSR Gosplan deputy chairman; responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy, Communist Party Central Committee secretaries from union republics: Kraykom and obkom secretaries; Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; USSR deputy ministers; and other leaders and specialists from USSR ministries and departments, from planning and supply organs in union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts.

The seminar was addressed by V. V. Shcherbitskiy who said:

Esteemed comrades: having positively assessed the work carried out in the republic to save resources, the CPSU Central Committee resolved to hold in Kiev an all-Union seminar on this issue. Of course, this has placed on us a great responsibility both for the quality of this seminar, and because there is still much more to do than what has been done.

We hope that the materials presented, reports, and meetings in the collectives of industrial associations and enterprises, as well as of scientific research institutes, will give an opportunity to see in detail our experience in this work and our long-term plans. Of course, all will be interested to learn what is being done in this respect in the other republics.

In a word, V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, we are looking forward to fruitful exchanges of opinions, accumulated experiences, and plans, and this will undoubtedly be useful to our common undertaking--the wide and rapid adoption of resource-saving technologies.

/The draft main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the Twelfth 5-year period and up to the year 2000 emphasizes the need to consistently foster the policy of economy as an important factor of intensifying production. The task has been set to turn resources saving into a decisive source of satisfying the growing needs of the national economy. This is also what the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says./

The work performed to save resources, V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, is in our republic gaining in scope, and /ever new reserves and possibilities/ are being involved in the issue. The main directions of this work have been sufficiently highlighted in the collection distributed among all seminar participants, and also will be tackled in the reports by Comrades B. Ye. Paton and P. I. Mostovoy. For this reason allow me to touch upon some aspects of boosting party influence on the decisive sectors of the republic's socio-economic development, and particularly on accelerating scientific-technical progress.

Having briefly characterized the republic's place and role in the country's united national economic complex, V. V. Shcherbitskiy noted that the republic has been represented in this complex by a large fuel and energy base, a powerful ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, by multibranch machine building and chemistry, a large agroindustrial complex, a developed infrastructure, and a sphere of services. The Ukraine today supplies 4.3 times more industrial production than the entire country did in 1940. The republic's share in all-Union output amounts to about a half of iron ore, two-thirds of manganese ore, and one-fourth of coal. Every third ton of pig iron, steel, and rolled stock is made in the Ukraine; so is almost one-third of large energy machines, including turbines for atomic power stations, and a half of the power transformers.

The republic's share in the country's agricultural production amounts to about one-fourth. The corresponding figure for the production of sunflower seeds is close to 50 percent, and that for the production of sugar beets--close to 60 percent.

These figures have been quoted to emphasize how great is the responsibility of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's government, all communists, and toilers for redoubling their share in the national wealth, potential, and prosperity of the union state.

In recent years, new branches have been created and rapidly developed in the Ukraine: that of atomic and cryogenic machine building, that of special electrometallurgy, and the production of electronic and microelectronic equipment. The production of synthetic diamonds and of tools with their application is going up. The creation of new construction materials with programmed qualities has been placed on an industrial basis.

The achievements of the republic's scientists are also well known, particularly those in the field of mathematics, cybernetics, the science of materials, electrowelding, biology, genetics, as well as in social sciences. Literature, art, and amateur creativity, drawing from the common historical sources of the three fraternal peoples, the Russian, the Ukrainian, and the Belorussian, are vigorously developing in the Ukraine in the unified stream of multinational Soviet culture.

And of course, V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, /everything that you will see and will learn about the republic, everything what we have done integrates the creative daily toil of the workers, the kolkoz peasants, our intelligentsia, and of all people of the Ukraine. All that is also a result of the constant solicitude which was and is being accorded by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to the development of the Soviet Ukraine, and is the fruit of the fraternal mutual assistance and the invaluable support on the part of the working people of Moscow, Leningrad, the Urals, Siberia, and all union republics./

At the present time, the republic's party organizations and labor collectives, like those all over our immense homeland, are studying and discussing in a well organized businesslike way, in line with the decisions of the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the draft amendments to the party statutes. The discussion has also begun on the draft main guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the twelfth 5-year period and up to the year 2000.

/There is every ground for saying that the tasks set in these documents for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and for raising the national economy to a qualitatively new scientific-technical, organizational, and economic level will meet with party- and nationwide support. During the discussion on the documents which will be adopted by the 27th party congress, the communists and all our people are displaying political maturity and labor activity./

The republic's party organization and all labor collectives have now directed their efforts at the successful completion of the plans for the current year and the eleventh 5-year period as a whole, and at providing a reliable base for rhythmical work right from the first days of the new 5-year period.

A great deal has been done, both in quality and quantity. The calculations show that the republic will exceed the 5-year targets for increasing national income. It is to be noted that the average annual increase in this highly important generalizing index of the effectiveness of communal production are 40 percent higher than in the 00th 5-year period. Highly important is also the fact that, in the current 5-year period, the national income has for the first time been increasing more rapidly than capital investments. Its entire increase (of about R17 billion) has been obtained through increased labor productivity. The latter has risen in this period 21.6 percent against the planned 19 percent. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the trend toward increasing material consumption in production has been overcome.

The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the annual plans will exceed R5 billion, or more than provided under socialist pledges for the 5-year period.

Compared with the tenth 5-year period, the average annual volume of agricultural production will have risen by more than \$1 billion. The procurement of most kinds of plant growing and stockbreeding produce has gone up, although, as is known, in these years the weather distributed perceptible blows among many important areas of the republic, of not all over its territory.

In the 5 years, investments in national economic development have amounted to R116 billion, or more than planned. The targets for commissioning fixed assets have been exceeded. The housing space built in the period will have totaled nearly 92 million square meters, or 11 million more meters than provided under the 5-year plan. This will allow housing conditions to be improved for nearly 8 million persons.

At the same time, arrears have been incurred in accomplishing the 5-year tasks for some important indexes. This particularly applies to the tasks set by the Food Program, and to metal production. Steps are being taken to overcome this lag.

In line with the CPSU Central Committee requirements, party organizations and labor collectives are persistently working to make better use of the powerful production, scientific, and technical potential created in the republic, and to sharply raise the effectiveness of social production.

/In the entire complex and multiform work performed to accelerate scientific-technical progress,/ V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, /the republic's party, administrative, and economic organizations attach particular and, one may say, paramount importance to the reduction of labor, material, and financial outlays./

The experience and calculations show that the shortage of resources can be eliminated by raising many times the effectiveness of their consumption. And for this reason the concept of saving resources most fully coincides with the party's strategic line aimed at accelerating the country's economic and social development.

In addition, the need to rapidly accomplish this task is also being dictated to the republic by the peculiar structure of the economy. After all, the output of coal and ore, the production of metal, and the complex of processing branches are sectors both highly capital consuming, and requiring great labor and material outlays. To prove the point, the following figure was quoted: the value of material resources used daily in the republic's national economy exceeds R340 million.

The application of the traditional technologies of extracting and processing raw materials leads, naturally enough, to the accumulation of enormous amounts of secondary resources and production waste. They accumulate in the republic at a rate of 1.5 billion tons annually. Already now tens of thousands of hectares of land lie under dumps, piles of waste, and slag deposits. And these areas, unfortunately, do not shrink. To provide room for them, we must, as a rule, withdraw land from agricultural turnover, as they say, must cut the living flesh.

On the other hand, the big dumps of waste also adversely affect the economy of the very enterprises dumping these wastes. Just think, in a number of branches, the cost of waste removal and dumping reach 15 percent of the prime cost of production. Significant capital investments allocated in production development are being diverted for these purposes.

In addition, the ecological conditions in such industrial regions as the Donbass or the Dnepr valley are deteriorating.

/All that has called for a complex of republicwide measures. Of course, the settlement of these problems is unthinkable without improvements in scientific-technical progress as a whole./

The work to improve the forms and methods of party influence on accelerating progress in science and technology, and to increase the latter's effect on the final results of production, V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, has been carried out in the republic for a dozen years or so. Practically all party, administrative, state, and economic organs, production and scientific collectives, as well as public organizations have been involved in this important undertaking.

The point was to create an integrated system for the control of scientific-technical progress all over the republic, a system uniting the efforts of all organs, subunits, and organizations operating at various levels and within various departments in the stream of a uniform scientific-technical policy.

Having amply utilized the experience of party committees in Moscow, Leningrad, and fraternal union republics, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers in the seventies took a number of steps to consolidate the planning principles in the development of science and technology, and to boost in this important field the role and responsibility of the Ukrainian Gosplan, ministries, departments, and planning organs in the field.

Great importance has also been given to the development of new organizational forms of consolidating the links of science with production. So, for example,

a Commission of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium for Scientific-Technical Progress has been set up with a Council of Ministers deputy chairman at the head. The corresponding sections have also been set up in the Ukrainian Gosplan and in oblast planning committees.

The working out and implementation of special purposes comprehensive scientific-technical programs at various levels--the republic, the branch, and the regional ones--have played a particular role.

The deepening integration of science with production was facilitated by the increased role of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in creating modern technologies on the basis of fundamental research. In 1979, the CPSU Central Committee approved the experience of the republic's Academy of Sciences in this sphere.

Also the activity of the six regional scientific centers of the Academy of Sciences, as well as of the academy's engineering centers, has been adjusted in such a way as to more rapidly put ideas into effect, and to make effective use of the production, scientific, and technical potential.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that /the guiding role of party committee has proved in practice to be a decisive factor in raising the efficiency of the system controlling scientific-technical progress,/ and particularly in overcoming departmental barriers.

This is why it was found expedient to set up in 1983 a Council for Promoting Scientific-technical Progress under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and similar councils under obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. Their purpose is to boost party influence on the pursuit of a unified scientific-technical policy, and to raise the effectiveness of communal production on the basis of a wide application of scientific and technical achievements. And the experience has proved this decision to be right. The activity of the councils has made it possible for efforts of party, administrative, and economic organs to be concentrated on settling the most topical problems of intensifying the economy.

Naturally enough, all this work was closely linked with the task of saving resources. It had to be accomplished systematically and purposefully.

/The double problem of saving resources and reducing material consumption in production is being settled at all levels along the following main lines./

/Point one/--A wide application of little-waste, waste-free, and resource-saving technologies, on new construction materials, and of substitutes for raw materials in short supply in order to reduce on this basis material consumption in production and to improve its quality.

/Point two/--A vigorous application of technological systems and complexes for recycling secondary material, raw material, fuel, and energy resources, industrial and domestic waste.

/As of 1980, the annual and the 5-year plans for the economic and social development of the republics have been making concrete provisions for reducing material consumption in production and for saving the most important resources./ These plans have been set for all ministries, departments, and oblasts, and their fulfillment is under the strict control of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium.

It is to be emphasized, V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, that also the /system of special purpose scientific-technical programs/ has proved itself well in settling major--above all interbranch--problems concerning resources saving. In the current 5-year period, their implementation has allowed us to attain ponderable results. The seminar participants will be able to see these results for themselves while visiting labor collectives and exhibitions.

For example, the accomplishment of the tasks set under the Labor Program has saved the labor of 4 million workers in the sphere of material production. The implementation of the Power Complex program has made it possible to free for the needs of the national economy 44 million metric tons of organic fuel. The Metal Program has allowed nearly 2 million metric tons of ferrous metal rolled stock to be saved in the 5-year period.

The implementation of the Material Consumption Program has produced an economic effect exceeding R300 million. As they say, the game was worth the candle.

At the present time, the compilation of scientific-technical programs for the twelfth 5-year period is drawing to a close in the republic. In doing that, we keep in mind the existing experience which shows that it is not advisable to be carried away by their number. Special purpose programs should be compiled along the priority lines of scientific-technical progress and to be, as a rule, comprehensive and interbranch in nature. But what matters most is to closely link in deed these programs with the plans, and to provide them with the necessary resources. In the next 5-year period, there will be six republic-level special-purpose scientific-technical programs: the Material Consumption, the Metal, the Power Complex, the Agricultural Complex, the Labor, the Transport, and the Scientific Biotechnology Program.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out that provisions have also been made to save significant labor, material, and financial resources by /accelerating the technical re-equipment, reconstruction, and modernization of production./

The rates of raising labor productivity at the republic's reconstructed enterprises in the current 5-year period were two-three times higher than in industry as a whole. This has been clearly confirmed by the work of the Kiev tractor spare parts, the Kiev timber, the Kiev trade machines, and other production associations.

Following the work experience of collectives in Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Lvov, Ivano-Frankovsk, Zaporozhye, Kharkov oblasts, and Kiev city, many enterprises have successfully applied /comprehensive systems for the control of production quality, the effective utilization of resources, and reducing manual labor./ A great deal is also being done to meet the 5-year targets without additionally increasing resources, and to certify and rationalize workplaces.

/In vigorous response to the CPSU Central Committee call, the republic's working people have undertaken to work 2 days in the current year on saved raw and other materials, fuel, and energy./ And a great deal has already been done to fulfill these pledges. So, individual and collective savings accounts in the republic have encompassed 2.6 million working people. The estimates show that many cities, rayons, and hundreds of enterprises will work 2.3-3 or more days on saved resources.

Large amounts of ferrous metal rolled stock will be saved at enterprises which are now under construction in the system of the Ukrainian State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy /to supply highly prefabricated goods./ These actually will be large modern centers for metal processing. The specialists estimate that a metric ton of metal prepared in advance at such a center will replace for the consumers of small consignments 1.5-2 metric tons of metal.

In the republic's system of material-technical supply, in branch ministries and departments, provisions have been made to expand the sphere of production services, such as metal, cardboard, paper, glass, and cable cutting, the parcelling and packing up of chemical products and loose materials. This will save up to 10-15 percent of primary resources.

However, V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, along this--one may say--strategic line of saving sources, there is still a great deal to do.

/We also aspire to provide an industrial basis for recycling secondary raw and other materials./

In 1981, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers requested the Ukrainian Gosplan and State Committee for the Material Supply of the national economy along with ministries, departments, and scientific organizations to assess--both quantitatively and qualitatively--the amounts of the accumulation and chances for the utilization of secondary resources and industrial waste. On the basis of this analysis, as of 1981 concrete tasks are being set for ministries, departments and oblasts for the procurement of 85 kinds of secondary raw and other materials. Targets are also being fixed for the production of more than 120 products with the application of secondary raw materials.

Secondary resources and waste utilized in industrial production since the beginning of the eleventh 5-year period has totaled 500 million metric tons, or 30 percent more than in the tenth 5-year period. Their share in the overall resource consumption has been brought to 12.2 percent.

Is it much or little? It is sufficient to say that the value of production made in the republic in the 5 years with the application of secondary materials, including consumer goods, has totaled R13.5 billion. This figure speaks for itself.

The concrete results of this work can be seen, for example, at the Kiev nongawoven fabrics factory, and at the Kiev secondary polymer recycling enterprises.

/There are great reserves for the economy in literally all branches./ So, the value of additional goods produced last year from secondary raw materials by the food industry totaled R410 million. And in the twelfth 5-year period its value will reach R3 billion.

Or take another example. In the last 5 years, the enterprise of the Ukrainian Kolkhoz Tehnika State Committee restored worn out spare parts for motor vehicles, tractors, and farm machines at a sum of R360 million, and this made it possible to save 730,000 metric tons of metal rolled stock.

Eloquent also is the following fact: the volume of water recycled annually by the republic's water supply systems has already exceeded the average annual discharge of the Dnepr river.

All these numerous little streams and entire rivers of economy produce an impressive result when they merge: the measures taken in the current 5-year period to save resources have enabled us to reduce material consumption in production 3.6 percent against the 1.9 percent provided under the 5-year plan. The figures seem to be small. But here you have what is hidden behind them: the national income gained by the republic in the eleventh 5-year period in this way alone has totaled R4 billion.

Of course, /this is only the beginning of the great work targeted by the CPSU Central Committee. We must, as Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, emphasized, make thrifty use of each ton of metal, petrol, fertilizers, of each kilowatt of electric energy, and of each cubic meter of timber./

A minute work is now being carried out in the republic /to successfully cope from the first days of the new 5-year period with the task set by the CPSU Central Committee: to see to it that 75-80 percent of the planned increase in the needs for raw and other materials, fuel, and energy are met by means of saving them./

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers consider that this task is for our republic very intense, but feasible. And measures are already being taken to accomplish it.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers have recently endorsed package of measures worked out by specialists /to save resources and to reduce material consumption in production./ This complex defines concrete twelfth 5-year tasks for each ministry, department, and oblast.

/Point one,/ targets have been set for saving eight most important kinds of resources: ferrous metal rolled stock, cement, timber, fuel, electric and heat energy, motor vehicle gasoline, and diesel fuel.

/Point two,/ targets have been fixed for procuring waste paper, fabrics, and other materials, as well as for the output of manufactured goods from secondary raw materials.

/Point three,/ targets have been set for land reclamation.

Moreover, the republic's State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy, Gosplan, and Council of Ministers have endorsed concrete organizational and technical measures for adopting resource-saving technologies in the leading economic branches in the coming 5-year period.

/In the coming 5 years, all this will enable us to save in the republic's national economy raw and other materials, fuel, and energy worth more than \$10 billion, or nearly twice as much as in the current 5-year period./ This was discussed in detail at a "roundtable" session organized by the newspaper IZVESTIYA. The materials of the session were published in the daily on 15 October 1985.

All our measures for saving resources, V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, were worked out in close connection with the draft plans for developing the republic's national economy in 1986 and the twelfth 5-year period. For this reason the plans call to significantly expand the scopes of reconstructing the re-equipping the existing enterprises, and to assign for this purpose at least 50 percent of capital investments.

Provisions have also been made for a substantial increase in the effectiveness of scientific research, for its closer coordination with the needs of economic construction, and for hastening innovations. By the end of the forthcoming 5-year period, it is planned to increase in this way the economic effect from applying scientific papers 1.5-2 times and to bring it to a total of R4.5-5 billion, and the economic effect from applying inventions and rationalizing proposals--to R1.8-2 billion.

In this way the work carried out in the republic to make better use of the existing production, scientific, and technical potential will allow us to attain in 1986 the average annual rates provided for increasing production by the draft main guidelines.

/Of course, what matters most at present is to back everything that has been planned by wide organizational and political measures on the part of party organizations, to engage all labor collectives in intensifying production and in saving resources, and to foment the creative participation of engineers and technicians in the process of production./

This is the main target of our efforts.

At the end V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

To accomplish many cardinal tasks set for saving resources and for making better use of secondary resources, it is essential to improve the system of planning and regulating investment policy, as well as to provide considerable funds for the development and application of resource-saving equipment and technology. The time has come to improve stocktaking of raw and other materials which are being used, and the system of price fixing and incentives for maximal recycling of secondary resources.

As is known, the appropriate union bodies have been requested to work out and to take a number of additional measures aimed at the rational utilization of resources in the national economy as a whole.

The accomplishment of these and other tasks of principle importance requires from party organizations and labor collectives not only great efforts, but also a change in the very approach to the matter, in the style and methods of management. The change over to the intensive tracks of economic development also calls—and this is the most important thing—for a psychological reform of many leading officials, workers, and employees. This process is not simple and—let me be frank—not painless.

/And the sooner and more resolutely this turn is made, the sooner the measures taken will begin to give returns, and the more weighty will be our common part in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development./

V. V. Shcherbitskiy wished the seminar participants active and fruitful work, and success in accomplishing the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee.

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CSO: 1800/136

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SHCHERBITSKY'S SPEECH AT KIEV ECONOMIC AKTIV MEETING

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Sep 85 p 2

[Article: "Comrade V. V. Shcherbitsky's Speech at a Meeting of the Republic's Party Economic Aktiv on 14 September 1985"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The republic was just presented a diploma awarded for the third time to the Ukrainian SSR in accordance with the results of USSR socialist competition for successfully carrying out the wintering of cattle. On behalf of the participants of the aktiv meeting and all workers, allow me to express heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] and the VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] Central Committee.

Many production innovators who are real experts at their jobs appeared in the republic during the course of USSR socialist competition. A large group of leading animal husbandry workers is being recommended for the awarding of USSR decorations and medals for the indicators that were achieved.

Today, on behalf of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, the UkSSR Council of Ministers, Ukrsovmprof [Ukrainian Trade Union Council] and LKSMU [Komsomol of the Ukraine], said Comrade V. V. Shcherbitsky, we say a big thanks to all those who, while continuing the glorious Stakhanovite traditions, daily make an appreciable contribution to accomplishing the tasks of the food program; we wish them to celebrate the 27th Congress of our party with new successes.

It's clear to everyone, noted the first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, that the production of foodstuffs must be increased year after year. Only on this basis is it possible to improve the consumption structure and to more fully satisfy the growing demands of the people.

In his speech at a meeting in Tselinograd that was of a program nature, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade M. S. Gorbachev gave an extensive, comprehensive and realistic evaluation of the state of affairs in agricultural

production and the processing industry, and he presented specific, well-founded tasks for further increasing output production and giving an industry more stable and dynamic development.

I'm convinced, said Comrade V. V. Shcherbitsky, that all of you have carefully studied and thought over Mikhail Sergeyevich's speech and you unanimously support the conclusions and tasks presented in it. It's important to emphasize that EVERYTHING THAT WAS SAID BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FULLY APPLIES TO OUR REPUBLIC.

The CPSU Central Committee committed party, Soviet and economic organs to do everything for practical implementation of the worthwhile tasks. With regard to this, it's necessary to carefully analyze next year's plans of each farm, rayon, oblast and republic as a whole, to concentrate material and technical resources where they will provide the highest return, to consider all reserves and to strengthen the social aspect of plans.

It's necessary to strive for stable, systematic growth in the production of agricultural output in accordance with the food program quotas, to vigorously improve the processing and storage of it, and on this basis to provide for a further increase in the consumption of top quality, balanced food products. This can be done only by introducing intensive production methods while simultaneously solving both current and future problems and strengthening the integration of science and practice.

Each leading worker and specialist must constantly remember his personal responsibility for working on large-scale tasks stipulated by the food program. The role of the party's rural raykoms is great in this matter.

The results of our work during the last wintering period, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitsky further noted, were evaluated as good. However, it's evident from the report of Comrade Yu. A. Kolomiyets and a critical analysis of the state of affairs that we haven't done everything we could do. Now it's necessary to concentrate our main attention on tasks for completing this year and the forthcoming wintering period. This is a very crucial period. It was precisely the organized manner in which wintering was carried out over the last 3 years that allowed us to provide for an increase in the production and purchases of output, to exceed the annual plans, and to slightly increase marketable stocks.

Right along with other measures, which were already spoken about, it's very important to completely staff farms with ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PERSONNEL and to reinforce party and Komsomol groups there. It's important to strive everywhere for strict observance of industrial and labor discipline, to persistently improve people's qualifications, to assimilate cost accounting and the collective contract, and to create suitable living conditions at each farm.

In short, WE'RE COMMITTED TO DOING EVERYTHING IN ORDER THAT THE FORTHCOMING WINTERING PERIOD WILL BE SUCCESSFUL.

Then Comrade V. V. Shcherbitsky dwelled on other pressing tasks in agriculture. The harvesting of cereal and barley crops in the republic is practically completed. The foundation for next year's harvest is being laid right now. With regard to the yearly situation, it's necessary to provide for precisely implementing the recommendations of scientists and experienced specialists and to more widely introduce moisture-preserving methods of soil cultivation; in short, to do everything possible for obtaining rapid and hearty shoots of winter crops.

MAIN ATTENTION MUST BE CONCENTRATED ON ASSIMILATING SCIENTIFICALLY BASED FARM MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS. At every kolkhoz and sovkhoz it's necessary to keep under unrelenting control the implementation of measures for improving soil fertility, as well as the production stability of grain and other crops that were approved by the republic party and economic aktiv in May of last year. This is very important. As is generally known, during recent years in many oblasts large fluctuations were permitted in gross harvests of grain and plans for selling it to the State weren't fulfilled. The managers of Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, Nikolayev, Odessa, Kharkov and Kherson Oblasts must give special consideration to increasing gross harvests of grain. They must allude to the weather less and be better involved in organizing things, increasing the competence of specialists and the responsibility of personnel.

The extensive and competent use of **INTENSIVE PROCESSING METHODS** for cultivating winter wheat, corn and other crops opens up real possibilities of a dramatic change for the better in the grain economy. It's necessary to increase the role and responsibility of specialists for strict, scrupulous observance of agricultural practices in order to use this reserve in a real sense. It's important to organize training so that our personnel--from machine operator to manager--become perfectly proficient in all elements of processing methods. Only under these conditions is it possible to increase grain production. Then there will be both enough meat and milk.

Harvesting of corn, sunflowers, potatoes, and fruit and vegetable crops is in progress now at kolkhozes and sovkhozes; digging of sugar beets has begun; other field operations are being conducted. According to specialists' evaluations, real possibilities are taking shape on farms in fulfilling State purchase plans for sunflowers, potatoes and vegetables. Sugar beet raw materials will be no less than last year.

In general, the operation volumes in the countryside are still high and there is a lot of concern. The proper arrangement of available strengths, technology, transport and efficient organization of labor will decide the success of matters.

The **EXPERIENCE OF VOROSHILOVGRAD OBLAST** deserves great attention in this plan. On the initiative of the party obkom here a large operation was conducted for improving use of the machine and tractor fleet. The repair and preparation of machinery and the organization of labor were put in order in the oblast; they changed to a two-shift operation of machine units. And here's the result. The people from Voroshilovgrad were the first ones in the republic to sow spring crops, the first ones to finish harvesting cereal crops, the first ones to fulfill the plan for selling grain to the State, and the first ones to complete

preparation of the soil for winter crops. It's not by accident that this year's yield of cereal crops here is the highest among oblasts of the steppe zone, although the weather especially didn't humor the people of Voroshilovgrad.

The UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment] should analyze the experience of Voroshilovgrad Oblast and objectively concern themselves with its dissemination.

NEXT. There's no need to prove the importance of timely harvesting, laying in, and qualitatively storing fruit and vegetable products and potatoes. Unfortunately, in many oblasts the provision of storehouses for potatoes, fruits and vegetables is poor, and that leads to considerable losses of them. This especially applies to Kiev, Lvov, Rovno, Ternopol and Khmel'nitskiy Oblasts. At the same time, the construction plans of these projects aren't being fulfilled and allocated capital investments aren't being assimilated in the republic.

On 10 September of this year, the Politburo of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee examined this problem. UkSSR Gosplan jointly with interested ministries, departments and oblispolkoms was charged with developing specific measures for accelerated development of the material and technical base of the fruit and vegetable complex during the 12th Five-Year Plan. Oblispolkoms, and their chairmen personally, must get involved with their implementation daily and objectively.

The central committee required ministers and department managers, first secretaries of party obkoms, and oblispolkom chairmen to ensure that storehouses under construction during the current year are put in operation in a timely manner and that containers are completely ready for receiving vegetables, potatoes and fruit.

FURTHER, concerning some considerations that pertain to the further development of animal husbandry in the republic.

It's necessary to emphasize the importance of INCREASING THE PRODUCTION GROWTH RATES OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OUTPUT. During 8 months of this year, more meat--by 148,000 tons (or by 6 percent), more milk--by 392,000 tons (or by 4 percent), and more eggs--by 188 million (or by 3 percent) were purchased by the State than during a corresponding period last year.

But these indicators could be considerably better, if everyone had worked at full output. Unfortunately, one has to state that this is far from so. By way of illustration, if during the current year State purchases of meat increased by 7-15 percent and milk by 6-9 percent in Chernovtsy, Kharkov, Zhitomir and Sumy Oblasts, then purchases of meat and milk remained at last year's level and purchases of eggs even decreased in Crimean Oblast. The farms of Kherson Oblast considerably reduced the sale of milk to the State and those of Volyn, Ternopol and some other oblasts the sale of eggs.

It can't continue any longer like this. In the next five-year plan it's important to provide for a stable increase in the productivity of animals, and first

of all in average daily weight gains as well as in the delivery conditions of cattle. The essence of intensification is precisely in this. For example, in dairy cattle breeding there is experience that deserves attention: during the 1983-1984 period, the productivity of cows grew by 300 kilograms, and milk production increased by 1.6 million tons even with a decrease in the cow population.

However, some farm managers (and not just of farms), not bothering to concern themselves with improving the productive qualities of animals and increasing fodder production, are trying to solve all problems by further building up the livestock population. But, as a result, a large portion of fattened younger animals are held too long, weight gains drop, production doesn't increase, and kolkhozes and sovkhoses suffer enormous financial losses. The weight gains of cattle in Kherson and Donetsk Oblasts do not exceed 315-350 grams, but in Kirovograd, Nikolayev and Odessa Oblasts swine gain weight of only up to 170-210 grams per day.

Unfortunately, this isn't the first year that a situation like this has been maintained. But neither the Minselkhoz [Ministry of Agriculture] (Comrade A. N. Tkachenko), nor Gosplan (Comrades V. P. Popov and D. Ya. Kozenyashev), nor our science (Comrade G. A. Bogdanov) is inquiring extensively into the heart of this problem and, therefore, suggestions aren't being made on how to correct matters. Initiative, firmness and sometimes exacting requirements too are missing in these matters and on the part of Comrades I. A. Mozgovoy, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, and A. D. Kovalenko, chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

Plans for production and State purchases of meat for next year and the 12th Five-Year Plan will be increased considerably. And if they're not properly concerned with increasing the delivery weight of younger animals now, then by the first quarter of next year we can run into serious difficulties.

We cannot tolerate the fact that the farms of Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhye Oblasts are delivering cattle with a weight of 330-335 kilograms. Indeed, one cannot recognize 350-360 kilograms as sufficient for Kiev, Zhitomir, Kharkov and a number of other oblasts.

Calculations indicate that if last year the republic's farms had sold cattle with a weight of 50 kilograms more on the average, then with that the livestock population would have obtained an additional 300,000 tons, or 8 percent of the meat (in live weight).

It's necessary to be objectively concerned with this. As a matter of fact, in Cherkassy and Chernovtsy Oblasts they could bring the average delivery weight up to 430 kilograms, and in Kirovograd and Chernigov Oblasts they could bring it up to 404 kilograms, having added over 20 kilograms in 1 year.

It's important also to use other reserves for increasing output production. More than once already the attention of managers was drawn to the inadmissibility of excessive meat expenditure for internal economic needs. Moreover, as a

rule, lightweight cattle go for these purposes. In this connection, the kol-khozes and sovkhoses of Odessa Oblast were criticized in the speech.

With the aim of improving the population's supply, it's necessary to more fully use local resources--subsidiary farms of enterprises, the fattening of swine for food by-products--in each oblast, city and rayon. It's also necessary to sell more young swine and poultry to the public and to render assistance with fodder.

In order to ensure the stable growth of animal husbandry, it's necessary to develop FODDER PRODUCTION at outstripping rates. During this year, there are every means in a majority of oblasts to store up and lay aside for the winter a sufficient quantity of coarse and succulent fodder and to create their transferable reserves. Therefore, the task must be the same everywhere--nothing that was cultivated is to be left in the field and everything is to be used wisely for replenishing fodder resources.

Further, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitsky briefly dwelled on some questions of developing the republic's national economy.

CARRYING OUT THE DIRECTIVES OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND TASKS FOR IMPROVING THE PRODUCTION EFFECTIVENESS, WHICH WERE PUT FORTH BY GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMRADE M. S. GORBACHEV DURING HIS STAY IN THE UKRAINE, PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE MOBILIZING THE REPUBLIC'S LABOR COLLECTIVES FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN. Calculations indicate that the economic system's development rates that were achieved during recent months will make it possible to fulfill this year's plan in accordance with the basic technical and economic indicators. At the same time, there are quite a number of oversights and shortcomings in the operation of a number of industries, as a consequence of which it can produce less than a considerable amount of output towards the plan. First of all, this applies to enterprises of the ferrous metal industry and those in the production of mineral fertilizers, to the building materials and fruit and vegetable industry, and to local industry.

Consequently, during the remaining 3 and 1/2 months we're still faced with doing a great deal to complete the five-year plan as well as possible and to simultaneously prepare for the beginning of operations for next year.

The CPSU Central Committee as the main one for the 12th Five-Year Plan is advancing the task to ensure a further upswing in the people's welfare on the basis of increasing the country's rates of socioeconomic development.

Tasks for developing an economic and social development plan for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan were presented in detail by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev in speeches at a CPSU Central Committee meeting on 23 August of this year, as well as in Tyumen.

We're committed to undertaking everything in order that already during the first year of the five-year plan the economic system's development rates will ensure achieving the levels that are being projected by basic trends for the 12th

Five-Year Plan. It's necessary to study next year's plans again in detail and to find reserves for improving work efficiency in industry, construction and agriculture.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, in this regard, to give special consideration to scientific and technical progress and to the development on this basis, first of all, of enterprises of basic industries. Of course, here the implementation of practical measures for accelerating scientific and technical progress, which were approved by the July Plenum of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, must be under constant control.

SECONDLY, to establish specific goals for economizing material and technical resources and reducing labor costs in terms of all industries, right up to enterprises and organizations. Today this is the basic source for covering a planned increase in the demands of the national economy for fuel, raw material and materials.

The CPSU Central Committee positively evaluated work that is being conducted in the republic for economizing resources and reducing the materials-intensiveness of production. This commits us to increasing our efforts in this direction.

THIRDLY, it's necessary to improve the effectiveness of using created potential and the return on allocated funds. First of all, this pertains to capital construction where it's necessary to reduce the construction deadlines of projects to standardized ones and to ensure standardized volumes of unfinished construction everywhere.

It's necessary as well to outline and implement specific plans that provide for further improvement in the quality of output, especially of consumer goods and the quality of services and domestic services.

For successfully solving these and other problems it's necessary to improve the style and methods of managing subdepartmental enterprises and organizations, to more fully use available reserves for the intensification and retooling of production, to implement additional measures for ensuring fulfillment of quotas, to increase the responsibility of personnel for assigned matters, and to strengthen control of the timely solution of tasks that have been set.

Precongress socialist competition for fulfilling quotas of the current year and the first quarter of next year ahead of schedule has now spread in the republic, as also in the entire country. THE PEOPLE OF THE UKRAINE WELL UNDERSTAND THAT ACTIVE, HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE LABOR OF EACH ONE IN HIS SECTION IS APPROVAL THROUGH DEED OF THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

AS IS GENERALLY KNOWN, WORLD PUBLIC OPINION HIGHLY EVALUATED THE NEW PEACE INITIATIVES AND LINE OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND SOVIET GOVERNMENT, WHICH M. S. GORBACHEV CONVINCINGLY STATED IN REPLIES TO THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE "TIME." Now the entire world sees with what persistence and purposefulness our country is fighting for reducing the threat of nuclear catastrophe. And, henceforth, it is the first duty and responsibility of each communist and each worker in the

republic to strengthen the economic and defense potential and international authority of our motherland.

In conclusion, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitsky dwelled on the problems of a REVIEW AND SELECTION CAMPAIGN THAT HAS BEGUN IN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. As its first results indicate, positive improvements are occurring locally. A number of sections were reinforced with competent workers who take the initiative. A business-like demand and an analytical, self-critical approach to matters were strengthened.

Assessing the situation as a whole--this was also noted in speeches at the aktiv meeting--it's important to note that the COURSE OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR A NEW APPROACH TO MATTERS AND THE NECESSITY FOR A BRIEF PERIOD OF TIME TO DRAMATICALLY IMPROVE THE PRODUCTIVE RESULTS OF WORK IN ALL SECTIONS AND AT ALL LEVELS IS THE COURSE THAT ALL COMMUNISTS AND ALL THE PEOPLE SUPPORT.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee thinks that there is everything necessary in the republic to improve the efficiency of public production. At the same time, one cannot help but see that improving the work style of party, soviet and economic organs in accordance with the new requirements is still occurring slowly here and there. It's necessary to take this into consideration and administer less, but convince and teach the people more, i. e. profoundly thought-out work is necessary everywhere.

MAIN CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO PERSONNEL DURING THE COURSE OF REVIEWS AND SELECTIONS. The criterion here is the same--is a worker capable or incapable of carrying out those tasks that are set by the CPSU Central Committee. It's necessary to determine this collectively and objectively. At meetings it's necessary to create a business-like atmosphere and to promote criticism and self-criticism with a view to developing a specific plan of actions, organizing its implementation, and ensuring the achievement of better results.

Each one in his own section must work more efficiently, at the level of today's requirements, and apply all efforts in order to successfully solve the tasks that have been set and to appropriately welcome the 27th CPSU Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES ARSENAL PARTY CONFERENCE

AU021151 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Nov 85 pp 1-2

[RATUAU report on speech delivered at the 23 November accountability and election meeting at the V.I. Lenin Arsenal Plant in Kiev; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Time passes fast, said Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy. There are only 3 months to go to the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, and even less to the inauguration of the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. The accountability and election campaign in basic party organizations has been practically completed. Rayon and city conferences are in progress, and oblast party conferences will begin soon. Party committees are making accounts of implementing the decisions adopted by the congresses and preceding conferences, and of their activities performed in the 11th 5-year period.

During the accountability and election campaign, as at the present conference, attention has been focused on the key tasks to raise production effectiveness, and to improve organizational and ideological work. And this is natural. After all, each party committee and each communist is expected to answer the question: What is it that he or she will offer to the routine congress?

THE DISCUSSION IS NOW GOING ON IN A BUSINESSLIKE ATMOSPHERE ON THE DRAFT NEW EDITION OF THE PARTY PROGRAM, THE DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO THE CPSU STATUTES, AND THE DRAFT MAIN GUIDELINES FOR THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE 12TH 5-YEAR PERIOD AND UP TO THE YEAR 2000, ON DRAFTS APPROVED BY THE OCTOBER CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM. We must see to it that this interesting and responsible work is useful to the successful completion of the current 5-year period and to preparations for steady, rhythmic, and highly efficient work next year.

Preliminary results show, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that we will not go to the congress empty-handed. For example if we take an index as generalizing as the growth of the national income, in the 5-year period it will have risen in our republic 21.3 percent against the planned 19.6 percent, and will exceed 596 billion in the current year. The productivity of communal labor will have gone up 21.6 percent against the targeted 19 percent. The entire increase in the national income will for the first time be

scored by means of the aforesaid factor. The 5-year targets have also been overfulfilled for commissioning fixed assets, for raising the fixed asset-labor factor, and for the output of a number of important industrial production items.

In the republic's agriculture, the average annual volume of overall production has increased by R1 billion compared with the 10th 5-year period. Notwithstanding the perceptible blows inflicted in recent years by the weather, the procurements of most kinds of plant growing and, particularly, stock-breeding produce have gone up, and this has made it possible to somewhat improve supplies to the population.

The following figure attests to the scope of economic growth: In the 5 years, investments in the republic's national economic development have amounted to R117 billion. This figure exceeds the planned indexes.

It is also to be noted that the 5-year social program is being consistently implemented. For example, the housing space put into service will have totaled nearly 92 million square meters, or 11 million square meters more than provided for under the 5-year plan. And this will make it possible to improve housing conditions for 7.7 million persons in our republic.

Ponderable are the achievements scored in honor of the coming party congress by the working people in all union and autonomous republics, by labor collectives all over our great homeland.

In this way, IN THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PERIOD AS A WHOLE, A GREAT DEAL HAS BEEN DONE, BOTH IN QUANTITY AND IN QUALITY. THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL HAS SIGNIFICANTLY STRENGTHENED. OUR PEOPLE HAVE BEGUN TO LIVE BETTER AND MORE PROSPEROUSLY, BOTH MATERIALLY AND SPIRITUALLY.

At the same time, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, although our advance has continued, tasks unaccomplished for various reasons have been accumulating for some time and this has entailed slower rates, as well as economic and social difficulties. For this reason, some indexes--both in the country and in our republic--will be lower than those targeted for the 5-year period.

THE APRIL CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MARKED A TURNING POINT, BECAUSE IT TRACED A STRATEGIC LINE AT THE ACCELERATED SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY, AND AT THE REVISION OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS NOT JUSTIFIED ITSELF, WHAT HAS BECOME OBSOLETE, AND WHAT OBSTRUCTS OUR PROGRESS.

The draft national economic plan for 1986, which will soon be examined by the USSR Supreme Soviet, has drawn up a practical way to intensify production on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress. The key tasks are: to hasten the pace of growth, to raise the technical standards and quality of production, to speed up construction, and to increase the production of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

In recent times, decisions have been adopted on many issues concerning the development of the major national economic branches. In particular, this

applies to the fuel and energy complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the petrochemical industry, machine building, capital construction, farm chemicalization, and other branches. A comprehensive program has been endorsed for developing the production of consumer goods and services.

A great deal is still to be done to implement the food and the energy programs, as well as to improve control over the national economy, particularly over machine building and some other industrial branches, and over the agro-industrial complex.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UKRAINE AND ALL SOVIET PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED WITH APPROVAL AND WITH A LOFTY FEELING OF CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY THE DRAFTS OF THE MAJOR PRECONGRESS DOCUMENTS, AND THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE PARTY TO RAISE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT, TO STRENGTHEN ORDER AND DISCIPLINE EVERYWHERE, AND TO STEP UP EXACTINGNESS. ALL THIS EXERTS A FAVORABLE INFLUENCE ON THE MORAL AND POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC AND WILL UNDOUBTEDLY ENABLE US IN THE NEXT 5-YEAR PERIOD TO MAKE A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND TOWARD RAISING THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then briefly upon the present international situation. [sentence as published]

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS HAS CONFIRMED THE CORRECTNESS OF THE MEASURES TAKEN RECENTLY BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO NORMALIZE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. OUR CONSISTENT AND PRINCIPLED POSITION AT THE SOVIET-AMERICAN SUMMIT MEETING IN GENEVA IS CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF THE CPSU'S UNSHAKABLE LOYALTY TO THE LENINIST LEGACY OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE IN GENEVA, M.S. GORBACHEV CIRCUMSTANTIALLY SPOKE ABOUT THIS AND ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE SUMMIT MEETING.

THE MAIN THING FOR EVERYONE NOW IS TO UNDERSTAND WELL HIS OR HER TASKS, TO WORK IN ONE'S SECTOR IN LINE WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE STATE AND THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, AND TO REDUCE ONE'S EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH IN THE BEST WAY POSSIBLE TASKS SET BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

What the arsenal workers have done since the last party conference and since the beginning of the 5-year period, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy then noted, has been highlighted in the party committee's report and in the speeches delivered by the delegates. There is every reason to say that the plant's party conference has in adherence to principles scrutinized the achievements, has revealed useful experiences, has criticized the shortcomings, and has made concrete proposals for improvements in the activity of the party committee and of the entire arsenal collective which is several thousands strong.

Your collective has successfully coped with the 4 years and 10 months' tasks for all technical and economic indexes. The volume of production and labor productivity will rise in the 5-year period by more than 33 percent. In the 5-year period, the plant has developed and put into serial production a number of items of high quality and reliability.

In its technical equipment, the present arsenal is a long way from what it used to be even 5 years ago. New capacities have been put into operation, and extensive operations have been developed to engage flexible automated systems with the application of highly productive equipment and computing devices.

We are pleased that the association's ranks of front-ranking production workers and innovators, talented inventors and rationalizers are growing. The association's collective has quite deservedly won first place in all-union socialist competitions three times in the 5-year period. Nearly 3,000 arsenal workers have already met their 5-year targets.

Briefly speaking, THE V.I. LENIN ARSENAL PLANT IN KIEV IS DECORATED WITH THREE ORDERS AND RANKS AMONG FRONT-RANKING ENTERPRISES NOT ONLY IN THE CITY OR THE REPUBLIC BUT ALSO IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

But we must, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, proceed from the point that NO ACHIEVEMENTS WHATSOEVER GIVE US THE RIGHT TO BE COMPLACENT, THE RIGHT TO TOLERATE THE EXISTING SHORTCOMINGS AND OMISSIONS. This is all the more so because everyone sees the one who is in front. The others follow his example, are trying to catch up with him and to overtake him.

In this connection, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, allow me to talk to you about the tasks ahead and about a new approach needed to accomplish them. Let us primarily consider WHAT AN ACCELERATION IN SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPLIES.

Obviously, it implies more rapid changes in all spheres, and an immediate reaction to new scientific and technical ideas and solutions, as well as to the emerging social needs. In brief, it implies a faster pace of the entire life, and calls for more speed.

But this is not the only crucial point of the matter. The point of accelerating is not simply to make wide use of scientific achievements, not only to more quickly renew obsolete, let alone worn-out equipment. The point is to make faster and wider use of innovations made in the course of scientific-technical progress, which are capable of increasing labor productivity, frequently, even many times, of improving quality, and of ensuring high efficiency. Maximal results at minimal outlays--this is the slogan of our times.

Moreover, the party has set the task of reaching the world's highest level of labor productivity. This poses in a new manner the problem not only of the quantity, but also--and particularly--of the quality of labor and production.

Today it is already insufficient to supply production which is simply good. Our production must be up to the highest world standards. This particularly applies to production of your kind. Only such production should be publicly acknowledged, should be applied, and should be manufactured in series. One must clearly realize that this task has been dictated by life itself, and by

the new conditions under which our society is now developing. It is not only of great economic and political, but also of international importance.

Last but not least, it is obvious that in this work one cannot manage without appropriate psychological reform. Of course, the issue is complex: At some point, one is expected, speaking figuratively, to "step over" oneself, to overcome one's previous ideas, and to have a new look at the things. But this must be done, and the sooner the better. There is no other way out.

THIS IS WHY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAS POINTED OUT THAT THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE NEW TASKS REQUIRED FROM THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE NOT ONLY MORE EFFORT, BUT ALSO A CHANGE IN THE VERY ATTITUDE TO THE MATTER AT HAND, A CHANGE IN THE STYLE OF WORK, AND IN THE METHODS OF MANAGEMENT. IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT WHAT MATTERS HERE ARE NOT SIMPLY POSITIVE CHANGES, BUT A RADICAL TURN IN THE ISSUE OF INTENSIFYING COMMUNAL PRODUCTION.

And if we have from these positions--the present-day positions--a look at the state of affairs in a field as crucial as raising the technical standards and efficiency of production, and strengthening labor and production discipline, we will have to admit that in this respect not everything is right at the enterprise. You still have to do a great deal.

Let me tell you just a few "sore spots." Point one: The cases of infringing the production rhythm, and of the last-minute rush at the end of the month, when the greater part of the monthly output often falls on the last 10 days of the month, have been more frequent. Point two: A significant part of the plant personnel are engaged in underproductive manual jobs. Point three: The collective is a long way from having done the utmost to save resources. Point four: The experimental base and services preparing production are being consolidated too slowly. They are too slow in finishing new constructions and in providing them with equipment. As a result of this, there are delays in the production of experimental models and in serializing the production of some new items. The main cause of such a situation lies in the fact that the pace of reequipping and reconstructing the enterprise clearly does not meet the needs and the existing possibilities.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out the insufficiently high technical standards and quality of some production items, and called attention to the fact that the enterprise has been falling short of the plan for the production of new models.

Early in the 5-year period, the arsenal collective came out with the initiative to raise the production of consumer goods and to improve their quality. Unfortunately, the initiative has died away, and the pledges assumed have for the most part not been fulfilled. After all, this task has not ceased to be topical, but on the contrary, has become more topical. Let us hope that the party committee will examine this issue in detail and will improve it.

IT IS ONLY POSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH THE TASKS SET UNDER THE CONDITION THAT THE HUMAN FACTOR IS FURTHER INVIGORATED, RELYING IN THIS REGARD ON THE WORKING PEOPLE'S CREATIVITY AND INITIATIVE.

THIS IS WHAT COMRADE M.S. GORBACHEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, HAS REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED.

The association's leadership--Comrades I.N. Isakhanov, A.L. Kptelov, V.I. Buzanov--as well as the party committee and basic organizations are obligated to significantly better accomplish tasks for accelerating scientific-technical progress. This applies both to the application of technologies saving labor and energy, of flexible production systems, and of robot complexes, and to the certification of workplaces and improvements in labor norm setting. It is advisable to give another thought to the utilization of the advantages offered by the brigade form of labor organization, and in particular to promote creative community brigades on a qualitatively new basis, and to attract to such brigades more foremen, technologists, and designers. More attention is also to be paid to improvements in the work of technical and economic services, as well as in raising the qualifications of workers.

SOLICITUDE FOR ACCELERATING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS, FOR THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTION, FOR THE PLANT'S HONOR, AND FOR THE REPUTATION OF THE "KIEV" TRADEMARK HAS BECOME A MATTER FOR THE ENTIRE COLLECTIVE, AND PRIMARILY FOR ITS PARTY ORGANIZATION.

It has been repeatedly noted today, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that SOLICITUDE FOR PEOPLE, FOR PROVIDING THEM WITH APPROPRIATE WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS, AND ATTENTION TO THEIR NEEDS ARE A HIGHLY IMPORTANT TASK FOR THE PARTY AND THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS. Unfortunately, in this respect both the association's board under Comrade A.S. Solbilov, and the trade union committee headed for many years by Comrade V.K. Bannikov, have incurred serious failures.

The speaker noted that the arsenal plant was lagging behind the other city enterprises in providing its very needy workers with dwellings and dormitories, and in improving houses. Also the losses incurred as a result of temporary disability have been significant. In the past 7 years, the head enterprise has built not even one single children's preschool establishment, while the lines for nurseries and kindergartens are rather long. The construction of a Young Pioneers camp, which was begun in 1978, is a bad example of low-motion building. Neither is there any excuse for the poor work of the dining room.

The following case was also cited. At the last party conference, the need for reconstructing the plant's palace of culture was discussed. By the way of an exception, the reconstruction was authorized. But so far, as the saying goes, not a finger has been raised to move the project ahead.

On the whole, both the party organization and the trade union council, let alone the administration, in recent years have clearly slackened their attention to the accomplishment of sociocultural tasks, and this attitude must radically change. More exactingness, initiative, and persistence must also be displayed in accomplishing social and consumer tasks by Pecherskiy Raykom and its first secretary Comrade A.G. Pilipenko who, by the way, has

been trained in the arsenal party organization, and by Comrade M.I. Kharlim, Pecherskiy Rayispoksom chairman. More palpable should also be assistance to the arsenal plant on the part of city organizations and the ministry.

In a word, in the social sphere of the arsenal plant the situation must substantially improve in the immediate future.

Both at the present conference, and at the accountability and election party meetings in the shops and branches, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, the communists have fairly criticized the party committee for the quality of the decisions adopted. Some of these decisions lack insight into the causes of the existing shortcomings, and do not provide concrete ways of eliminating them. Party committee workers seldom visit shop organizations and poorly assist them. Control over execution is insufficient. Unfortunately, party and other meetings, as well as party committee sessions are poor in criticism, and particularly in self-criticism. And today there could have been more of it, and Comrades A.S. Dolbilov and I.N. Isakhanov, of course, would only be grateful for it. The activity and efficiency of the party committee and basic party organizations, as well as of all communists are to be significantly raised. The newly elected party committee must regard it as its first task.

The party organization of such a collective as the V.I. Lenin Arsenal Plant can and must be a model in the organization of party work in all sections. But for this purpose it needs to work hard, as they say, with the sleeves rolled up.

At the end Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

We have many things ahead, and those things are great, not easy, and complex. Our country has reached positions which are new in principle, it has risen to a new height. New horizons with new dimensions and different criteria have opened ahead of us. And it is important to realize: There are no simple solutions, and it is impossible to settle anything at one stroke, or to change something in one link and to expect everything to improve. What we need is a well coordinated and consistently applied system of measures, moreover a system of various measures--economic, technical, ideological, and social ones.

TO COPE WITH THE CURRENT 5-YEAR TASKS AND TO PROVIDE A FIRM BASIS FOR WORK IN THE FUTURE IS AS MUCH AS TO PASS A MATURITY TEST.

People in your collective are good, they support in deed the party's domestic and foreign policy, are willing and able to work in the way which is needed to [words indistinct]. But for this purpose they have to be provided everywhere with the appropriate conditions. Your party organization is strong, the komsomols are efficient, but unfortunately, you still lack a clear and well considered program for action. Let us hope that the arsenal collective will draw conclusions from the discussion held at the conference, and will continue to advance in a worthy manner in the front ranks of Kiev and branch working people.

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CSO: 1800/127

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SHCHERBITSKIY IN KHARKOV ON INADEQUATE USE OF SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL

LD080032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Dec 85

/Text/ The contribution made by the Communists of Kharkov to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the large-scale tasks put forward by the party; and ways of raising further the vanguard role of party organizations were the subject of businesslike and principled discussion at a city report-back and election party conference. At the conference a speech was made by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee. He said, among other things:

/Begin Shcherbitskiy recording/ In accordance with the directions of the conference that took place in the summer at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress; and in accordance with the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the report of the Kharkov Gorkom, a program for raising the technical level and quality of the output of machinebuilding is being worked out in the city--we saw it yesterday and we held it in our hands. Clearly this work must be accelerated in order for the program to start to operate literally from the very first days of the Twelfth 5-Year Plan. /Moscow Television Service in Russian in its 1800 GMT "Vremya" newscast carries a shorter recording of this speech which inserts at this point: "So I would ask you to think, comrades, about whether the experience you have already accumulated here in Kharkov, the available experience, the existing potential in cadres, and the huge scientific and technical potential will allow the party organizations to set themselves the following task": to make in the Twelfth 5-Year Plan the whole output of Kharkov's machinebuilders equal the highest level within the country and make it competitive on world markets as far as its technical level and quality are concerned. Understandably, the role and the responsibility of the engineering and technical workers is very great in the solution of this task. I consider it necessary to put a request to primary party organizations and to the leaders of industrial enterprises that all measures be taken and that all conditions be created in order to raise the creative activity of the engineering and technical staff in production, and to use the abilities of inventors and rationalizers much more fully. We deal with this badly, comrades. And this is a goldmine for us if we deal with it in the right way. Without this, technical progress is simply impossible. /Moscow Television's recording adds here: "There will be talk, but there will be no progress of the kind that is needed."/ Just look:

in Kharkov alone there are about 150,000 engineering and technical workers at work. This is a huge force, even from the viewpoint of military commanders, and it is essential that this powerful potential, this army of highly qualified specialists, is used in full measure.

Furthermore, the solution of the tasks of speeding up scientific and technical progress in the national economy is possible only when there is close and creative interaction between science and production. The scientists of your city have done not a little for the development of fundamental sciences, and they are doing so now for the mastery of space, the minerals of the earth, and the protection of people's health. But it is no less important now to intensify the technical aspect of using the achievements of the fundamental sciences.

And it is in precisely this direction that the city's scientific potential is unfortunately still being used insufficiently. It is essential that the industrial institutes are literally made to turn and face the thing that it is their job to deal with directly, that is, to create frontranking equipment and technology. /Moscow Television's recording adds here: "They must become a real connecting link between fundamental science and production. And, primarily, of course, the leaders of these organizations are obliged to do this, and also the appropriate ministries and departments, and again with active, with the most active participation of party organizations."/ I consider that your prime task is to improve radically work in the selection and deployment of cadres, to select now the kind of people who are capable of solving new and complicated tasks in the very near future. I recommend that particular attention be given to the cadres of secretaries of primary party organizations and the heads of stores and the heads of directorates. For to a great extent it depends on them how much people are businesslike and eager to take initiatives, and the life and the affairs of the labor collectives depend on them.

Life itself--I again stress-- requires that the very approach to the job be changed, that the style and methods of management be changed, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee conference--it was on 28 November; it has been reported in the press--involving first secretaries of the Central Committee, of kraykoms and obkoms. All of us, comrades, no matter who has been responsible in the past for whatever shortcomings, so to speak, and mistakes, all of us must now take up literally in both hands the task of dealing with the key sectors, so that the long-term prospects are not allowed to slip, and so that efforts are concentrated primarily on improving organizational and party and ideological work. /end recording/

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CSO: 1812/41

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKSSR SUPREME SOVIE1 HOLDS REGULAR MEETING

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "Meeting of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The regularly scheduled meeting of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet was held on 25 September.

Chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers A. P. Lyashko, a member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo, gave a report on implementing the proposals and observations that were presented in the conclusions of permanent commissions and expressed by deputies at the 10th session, 10th Convocation, of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet during a discussion of the republic's Gosplan for economic and social development and the State budget for 1985.

At the meeting it was noted that soviet and economic organs are carrying out measures for implementing the proposals and observations of the permanent commissions and deputies. Being guided by the directives of the 26th Party Congress and the April, 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and by the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, the UkSSR Council of Ministers, ministries, State committees and departments, and executive committees of the Councils of People's Deputies are conducting purposeful work in accelerating the republic's socio-economic development and improving production efficiency on the basis of extensive assimilation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and progressive methods and an improvement in the welfare of workers. On the whole, plan implementation for the current year and five-year plan is being provided in accordance with the most important indicators.

It was proposed to the republic's government to increase demands on state administrative organs, which apply to improving qualitative indicators in work; strengthening planning, state and contractual discipline, a state of being well organized, and order; further reinforcing a policy of thrift; and increasing the level of organizational and indoctrinational work in labor collectives, which is directed towards a maximum reduction in lagging that is being permitted in economic plan implementation in individual sections. Consideration was given to the necessity for further intensifying work by ministries, State committees and departments, and ispolkoms of local soviets in implementing proposals and

observations that are made by permanent commissions and deputies of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet and for providing proper control of their implementation.

The presidium discussed the report of V. N. Shapoval, chairman of the Cherkassy oblispolkom, on organizational work of the oblast's Council of People's Deputies in providing for the implementation of State plans and socialist obligations for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole and on an appropriate welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Ukrainian CP Congress.

It was noted that in honor of party congresses socialist competition was spreading widely in the oblast and work is being conducted for revealing and activating unused reserves, improving production quality, and increasing the effectiveness of public production. Deputies of the soviets are actively participating in this movement.

Industrial enterprises are coping with the five-year plans in accordance with the growth rates of labor production. A considerable amount of production was implemented over and above the established volumes and quotas were exceeded in the output of consumer goods. The putting in operation of residential space, schools, hospitals, and trade and everyday life projects was ensured. Agricultural workers are successfully coping with the oblast's socialist obligations that were approved by the CPSU Central Committee for increasing the production and sale of animal husbandry products to the State during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are fulfilling the plans for purchases of meat, milk and eggs. The areas of basic kinds of agricultural crops, which are being cultivated in accordance with intensive processing methods, are being expanded at farms.

At the same time, it was emphasized at the meeting that the economic potential that was created in the oblast isn't being fully used. Production growth rates that are stipulated by quotas of the five-year plan aren't being provided in industry and plans aren't being fulfilled for implementing production with regard to delivery obligations. A considerable number of enterprises still haven't begun the output of goods for the population. Work on the development of scientific and technical progress, economy and thrift is being conducted insufficiently and the losses of raw material sources, fuel and energy resources, and working time are great. Construction organizations aren't coping with plans for assimilating capital investments and putting fixed capital in operation. Measures for protecting nature and tasks for a comprehensive program of social reconstruction of villages are lagging.

Plans aren't being fulfilled for the production and State purchases of grain, sugar beets and some other kinds of agricultural products. Progressive forms of labor organization are slowly being assimilated into production. Little assistance is being rendered to the population in managing subsidiary farms. A situation of highly exacting requirements and irreconcilability to infractions of production and labor discipline hasn't been created everywhere. Soviet and administrative organs are conducting the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism in an insufficiently effective manner. Local soviets and ispolkoms are still slowly reorganizing the style and methods of their work in accordance with the

requirements of the April, 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and they're permitting elements of formalism in implementing control and verification of execution.

The oblast's Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive committees are committed to eliminating existing shortcomings, more persistently solving the problems of comprehensive economic and social development in its area, and giving main consideration to intensifying production in every possible way on the basis of scientific and technical progress, progressive manufacturing methods, strengthening discipline and improving the state of being well organized in all sectors of management and administration, and to ensuring fulfillment of State plans and socialist obligations that were adopted by the labor collectives in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Ukrainian CP Congress.

Questions were considered on implementing decrees of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, conferring an award upon mothers with many children and granting UkSSR citizenship, and some other appropriate ukases and decrees were adopted.

V. S. Shevchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet and member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo, V. A. Sologub, chairman of Ukrsovprof [UkSSR Trade Unions Council] and member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo, and others spoke at the meeting.

9889

CSO: 1800/36

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ESTONIAN CC BURO PROMOTES WORK OF YOUNG ARTISTS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 October 85 p 1

[Unsigned article: "In the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] In its scheduled session the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee buro, with the participation of first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, examined the results of the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of the Republic party organization to discuss, propagandize and explain the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the Party Charter, and the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Up to the Year 2000. K. Vayno, first secretary, Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report. The resolution which was accepted fully and completely approved the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee plenum and they were accepted for strict guidance and execution.

The Central Committee buro examined the issue of measures to develop further the material-technical base of trade and public dining in the forthcoming five-year plan and for the more distant future. Capital investments and material resources were allocated for this. Specific assignments were given to the Estonian SSR Ministry of Trade and other departments. The need for active participation in solving the assigned tasks of appropriate Soviet and economic organs was emphasized. Implementation of the measure contained in the resolution will improve the level of trade service to the population and make a new and important step in further raising the well-being of the republic's population.

The Central Committee buro also listened to reports by V. Beekman, chairman of the administration of the Estonian SSR Writers Union, and K. Krysk, first secretary of the administration of the Estonian Cinematography Union, about their personal work to improve the ideological and artistic level of literary works and films. It was noted that comrades V. Beekman and K. Krysk are active conduits of party policy and are deeply involved in the situation in the creative unions which they head. The multi-faceted personal activity and positive experience of communists V. Beekman and K. Krysk in utilizing various forms of communication with writers, film workers, labor collectives and school youth was approved.

At the same time it was recommended to the Communist leaders of the creative unions that they take steps to raise further the ideological and artistic level of works of literature and films, strengthen political-indoctrination work among the creative intelligentsia and devote still more attention to work with young writers and cinematographers.

Several other questions of intra-party work and the socio-political and socio-economic life of the republic were also examined.

9069

CSO: 1800/0088

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LATVIAN CC BURO STRESSES TOUGHER LAW ENFORCEMENT

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 24 October 85 p 3

[Unsigned Article: "In the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Buro, at its scheduled meeting, examined the results of the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of republic party organizations in propagation and study of pre-congress documents. The decree which was adopted determined the measures which party committees and primary party organizations need to accomplish for widespread discussion, propagation and explanation of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and of changes in the CPSU charter and the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR For 1986-1990 and For the Period Until the Year 2000. Party gorkoms and raykoms are to study attentively and generalize effectively suggestions and comments made concerning the CPSU Central Committee draft documents for the 27th Party Congress, which will come from party organizations, labor collectives, individual Communists and non-party citizens during the course of discussions.

The work of Ludzenskiy Rayon party, soviet and law enforcement organs in ensuring Socialist legality and law and order was examined. It was noted that the work conducted by these organs facilitated some improvement in law and order in the rayon.

At the same time it was emphasized during the course of discussions that the party raykom and its buro permit serious shortcomings in organizational and ideological work of ensuring legality and preventing violations of law. Party committees and primary party organizations have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee about strengthening the battle against antisocial phenomena, and they frequently permit an unprincipled and compromising attitude toward criminal manifestations. As a result, the level of crime in Ludzenskiy Rayon remains higher than that of other rural rayons. In this situation, rayon party, soviet and law enforcement organs are not taking the required steps to restructure their activity and are not accomplishing effective measures to improve the situation. Not enough attention is being paid to preparing and listening to reports in the party raykom by leaders of soviet and law enforcement organs, enterprises and organizations. Local soviets of peoples' deputies are working without the

necessary activeness and are weak in coordinating the activity of law enforcement organs with labor collectives and social organizations. The level of work by law enforcement organs in crime prevention remains low.

In its resolution, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Buro directed the attention of the Ludzenskiy Raykom to the need to eliminate shortcomings noted in the work of ensuring Socialist legality and law and order. It mandated that the party raykom and rayon soviet and law enforcement organs ensure fulfillment of a complex of measures for practical implementation of the instructions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum on strict observance of order and legality and strengthening of labor, state and party discipline.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Buro analyzed the work of the Ministry of Trade and Latpotrebsoyuz [Latvian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies] in increasing the responsibility of cadres for fulfilling state plans and Socialist commitments. It was acknowledged that the measures taken by the Ministry of Trade, Latpotrebsoyuz and their party organizations to increase self-discipline, efficiency and personal responsibility of leaders and specialists of the central apparatus, intra-departmental enterprises and organizations for fulfilling the established commodity turnover plan and Socialist commitments did not fully meet party requirements. The plan for four years of the five-year plan for retail commodity exchange was not fulfilled and a number of trade enterprises and organizations and individual cities and rayons are not meeting these indices this year either. Under changing trade conditions, the leadership of the Ministry of Trade and Latpotrebsoyuz are not seeking out opportunities to improve the labor activeness of the collective of trade organizations and their leaders and specialists in mobilizing internal reserves, developing initiative in local areas, strengthening performance discipline, and raising the level of work and responsibility of each worker sufficiently, effectively and completely.

In its resolution, the Central Committee buro directed the attention of the Ministry of Trade colleagues and Latpotrebsoyuz administration to the inadequate work which had been accomplished in improving the style of leadership of the branch, and made it incumbent upon them, as well as the leaders of trade organizations and secretaries of party organizations, to eliminate existing shortcomings; ensure the psychological reorienting of cadres to the need to work in a new manner; mobilize the labor collective to fulfill successfully the 1985 commodity exchange plans; and concentrate their attention on fundamental and long-range issues of further trade development during the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The report of Communist L. P. Skosta was heard. He is director of the Sovkhoz imeni XXV syezda KPSS in Yekabpilsskiy Rayon and his report concerned fulfilling the demands of the USSR law, "On Labor Collectives and Increasing Their Role in Managing Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations." It was noted that the sovkhoz administration, under the leadership of the party organization, is working constantly to improve the social and labor activeness of its workers and specialists, and strengthen order, self-discipline and discipline. The workers are involved in discussing draft plans for social and economic development; they make suggestions for disseminating progressive

forms of labor organization and developing Socialist competition and they take part in solving questions concerning the use of the material incentive fund. At the same time, the law is still not being fully exploited here. Some leaders of production elements are slow in restructuring the methods, forms and style of their work; allow bureaucratic means of administration; and do not always take into account the suggestions of workers and employees. The sovkhos collective is still not using the full arsenal of broad rights established by law for solving production, social and indoctrination tasks and for expanding the participation of workers in management. The sovkhos is still not sufficiently realizing the opportunities of the labor collective for using existing reserves to accelerate the growth of agricultural production and improve labor productivity.

The resolution adopted by the sovkhos party, trade union and komsomol organizations proposes intensifying the work of strictly fulfilling the demands of this law.

The question of the work of the Latvian SSR prosecutor's office to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution, "On Measures to Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism," was examined and an appropriate resolution was adopted.

A number of other questions were also discussed at the Latvian Communist Central Committee Buro session.

9069

CSO: 1800/0087

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS ON IDEOLOGICAL PARTY WORK IN LITHUANIA

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 8, 1985 (signed to press 29 Jul 85) pp 66-72

[Article by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee: "To Strengthen the Unity of Ideological and Organizational Work"]

[Text] The socialist state is keenly aware of the masses. This Leninist conclusion sounds particularly pertinent today when our party and its Central Committee on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress has set a course for significant acceleration of the country's social and economic progress.

The human factor was designated by the April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee among the many elements on which success in solving this problem depends. It is very important to see to it that every worker works conscientiously at his place with full output of energy. And here a major role belongs to ideological, politico-ideological work. The materials published below describe the experience of party organizations of Lithuania in this sector of activity.

The present year is noteworthy for events and dates of major historical importance. Among them is the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Its decisions were greeted by all Soviet people with a tremendous patriotic upsurge. The ideas and principal directives of the Plenum were further developed and concretized at a June conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

For us Lithuanians, the present year is also noteworthy for the fact that 45 years have passed since those historical events when the Soviet power was restored in the republic, when we decisively and unswervingly took the route of building socialism, the route of a bright and happy life.

Today's Lithuania is a highly developed, flourishing socialist republic, an equal among equals. Relying on the selfless aid of the fraternal peoples of the Land of the Soviets, first of all on the Great Russian people, the

republic under the leadership of the Communist Party attained major achievements in the development of the economy. Compared to 1940, the volume of industrial production has grown seventyfold, and this means that at the present time we produce as much industrial output in a week as the bourgeois state did in its entire last year. Agricultural gross production has increased by more than 2.4-fold and animal husbandry--by 2.8-fold. Science, literature, culture and art have achieved exuberant growth. The people's well-being is constantly growing.

Soviet Lithuania's economy has been developing at an accelerated rate, including in the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. According to the totals of 1984, the republic was again declared winner of the All-Union Socialist Competition. Transferable Red Banners were also passed on to the flax and beet growers of the republic. The certificate of winner of the All-Union Socialist Competition was also won by our animal-husbandry workers for last year's wintering. Constructive ways of further significant acceleration of economic development include in putting to use economic and social reserves and activating still more the human factor.

The chief indicator of discipline and responsibility is fulfillment of the State Plan. The republic's industry as a whole fulfilled the 6-month plan of the current year for production and sale of commodity production. Production volume compared to the same period of last year increased 4 percent, labor productivity--3.4 percent. But behind these favorable figures are hidden the following: 6 industrial enterprises did not fulfill the plan for product sales, 21--for obligatory deliveries of products, creating a shortfall of 23 million rubles. We did not succeed in ensuring at each production sector a state approach to economy and thrift. At a number of enterprises, targets and commitments for economy of fuel and power resources were not fulfilled. For some people, words manifestly did not agree with deeds. Concerning all this we conducted a serious, purposeful discussion at plenums and meetings of the party aktiv on the results of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Questions of acceleration of economic development and growth rates were examined by communists in direct connection to intensification of the economy, scientific and technical progress, improvement of management and planning and strengthening of discipline and order. We discussed the place of a communist in the struggle against any displays of irresponsibility or lack of discipline and violations of norms of communist morality. The affairs and behavior of each member of the party are examined today through the prism of the country's interests.

The 11th Five-Year Plan is coming to an end. Everywhere preparations are being made for the coming 27th CPSU Congress. "The solution of complex and large-scale tasks of the present stage affecting all aspects of our life," it was pointed out at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "is only possible by relying on the vital work of the people, on their intelligence, talent and labor."

This thought was underscored with new force at the June conference at the CPSU Central Committee.

The revolutionary transformation of society requires changes in man himself. But, as we know, success of education is ensured only then when unity is attained of ideological and organizational work lying at the basis of all activities of party and public organizations and state organs.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee is directing all its efforts at conducting purposefully and qualitatively all ideological and ideo-educational work in the republic so that its effectiveness is steadfastly increased. It should be said that the influence of different forms, means and methods of ideological and politico-educational influence on fulfillment of state plans, introduction of new equipment, boosting of labor productivity and improvement of production quality is growing among us. In all spheres of public activity, orientation on the creation of conditions for all-round development of the personality and fuller satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual needs of man is being more clearly traced. At the same time, we are striving to shift the center of gravity of educational work to the labor collectives--for it is namely there that under the supervision of party organizations ideological, moral and professional qualities of the socialist worker are formed and developed.

Forming in people economic thinking of a new type and inculcating such qualities as efficiency, responsibility, a heightened sense of the new, a thrifty attitude toward the people's property, orientation on acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the attainment of the best labor indicators strengthens in the final analysis production collectives and creates conditions for them for assuming advanced positions. This is borne out by practical work in our industry, construction and agriculture. The republic today has more than 4,000 shops, sections, departments. More than 100 enterprises have been awarded the title of collectives of communist labor and about 460,000 workers--shock workers of communist labor.

Different forms of coordination of organizational and ideological work have come into existence and are being used in Lithuania's party organization. One of them is examination in the CP Central Committee and in party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations of basic problems of ideological and political, labor and moral education and preparation of suitable plans of measures. At the same time, attention is directed to the fact that activities in any direction of educational work are of a complex character, and the possible consequences of each decision have been predicted.

An effective form of coordination is that of integrated long-term plans which are worked out at all party committees and primary party organizations as well as at ministries, departments and ideological institutions. Such plans make it possible to fit into a single whole all the component parts of the system of communist education, to ensure continuity and consistency of this process, to better solve social-economic and ideological educational problems and to avoid underestimating both the economic aims of development and the political and ideological aspects of economic problems.

Quarterly coordinating conferences of heads of enterprises and secretaries of party organizations have become part of the practice of city and rayon party

committees. The work results in the chief sectors of economic and educational activity are summarized for the past quarter and objectives and actions are coordinated for the forthcoming period.

We have many examples where ideological and organizational work mutually supplements each other. Thus, in the republic, the initiative of Moscovites to work under the slogan "40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War--40 Weeks of Shock Labor" was first supported by the collectives of Vilnius Plant of Radio Measuring Instruments imeni 60-Letiye Oktyabrya, the Kaunas Atrama Plant of Mechanization Equipment, the Radvilishkis Locomotive Depot and the Shauliyay Construction Trust. Their initiatives and additional commitments adopted in honor of the 40th Anniversary of Victory were approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania. The patriotic initiative received a big response in the republic. Many labor collectives and tens of thousands of production workers took part in the competition. The course of the competition was explained in detail on the pages of the periodical press and on radio and television. The entire republic came to know of the pacemakers of the competition--those were ahead. Party and trade-union committees adopted effective measures so that nothing would hinder the people from fulfilling their patriotic duty. All this produced good fruit: by the time of the all-people's celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory more than 200,000 pacemakers of production and more than 6,000 collectives of brigades completed among us their individual five-year plans.

Another example. For a second year, enterprises of local and electrical equipment industry of Lithuania are working under the conditions of the economic experiment. This year, enterprises of light industry and personal services were included in the experiment. Now 22 percent of the enterprises and associations are working in a new way and producing one-third of all of the republic's commodity production. The party organizations of these collectives are striving to do everything possible so that the people deeply realize the nature of the experiment, what objectives it is pursuing and what benefit the state, the enterprise and every worker will gain from these changes. These and other questions were examined at party and worker meetings and were widely explained in the system of party training and economic education as well as in the wall and large-circulation press. During the period of preparation for the experiment, the technical base of enterprises was strengthened, placement of personnel was reexamined, reserves of raw-material and energy resources were found. As a result, public and production activity of collectives grew. The first positive results of cooperation of organizational and ideological work are evident here: production indicators of enterprises included in the economic experiment have risen significantly.

The party constantly stresses that ideological and mass political work is all the more effective as our achievements become more substantive, including in the solution of social problems. For example, we have succeeded in recent years in doing a great deal in the field of social transformation of the countryside. Land reclamation has changed beyond recognition the panorama of the Lithuanian countryside and has made our land more responsive to the concerns of the grain grower. Instead of decrepit privately owned homesteads scattered over the fields--a heritage of the bourgeois system--modern villages

are being erected on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. All farms have general educational schools and modern stores. Houses of culture or clubs are almost everywhere. Soon each kolkhoz and sovkhoz will have its own kindergarten and nursery, dining room, a medical institution, a personal-services center and other facilities of the social type.

An out-of-town session of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum was held. A broad program of action was designated, and it is being determinedly implemented. The working conditions of agricultural workers have been greatly improved. Cultivation of grain crops has been completely mechanized. On the whole, integrated mechanization of growing and harvesting fodder crops, sugar beet and flax has been completed. Due to the construction of modern animal-husbandry complexes and modernization of earlier built buildings, comprehensive mechanization of labor in animal husbandry has moved far ahead. Grounds are being asphalted and improved. Kolkhoz shops are acquiring the appearance of real machine-repair enterprises. All this makes it possible to more efficiently organize the work of farmers and animal-husbandry workers and to improve the conditions of their work and recreation and creates favorable possibilities for raising the qualitative level and effectiveness of ideological and political mass work.

With the aid of such purposeful activity, we succeeded in significantly reducing migration of the rural population to cities and on the whole in stabilizing their numbers. At most kolkhozes and sovkhozes the aging trend of the population is being successfully overcome. In the last two years, young people aged from 16 to 29 have increased 4.6 percent in the countryside.

With strengthening of the economic and social base, conditions for intensification and raising efficiency of agricultural production as well as for acceleration of scientific and technical progress in rural areas have consistently improved. In four years of the current five-year plan, as compared to the average annual volume of the 10th Five-Year Plan, gross production of farms in the public sector increased 9.7 percent.

Speaking of strengthening of unity of ideological, organizational and economic work, it is impossible to overestimate the role of different forms of ideological educational work, first of all the system of Marxist-Leninist education. This is discussed in greater detail in the materials of the present section.

We are determinedly seeing to it that the party word addressed to workers is convincing, apt to be remembered and arouses the thinking of people. We once more direct the attention of party committees to this on the eve of the new school year in the system of party and komsomol political and economic education, which, as we know, will take place in an atmosphere of preparation and holding of the 27th party congress.

A significant place will be occupied in plans and programs by the materials of the April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee and the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of acceleration of scientific and technical progress and documents of the party forum. It is very important under these conditions to make timely provision of activists with oral

propaganda and agitation of appropriate materials. We have experience in such work. The Republic House of Political Education regularly prepares bibliographic selections, figures and facts which are used in political classes and in talks. For example, the following data were prepared for propagandists on the theme "Thrift--a Communist Trait" by the republic House of Political Education:

--Today in Lithuania one percent of annual production growth in industry is equal in cost terms to almost 90 million rubles and in agriculture--to 26 million rubles. The economy's fixed capital has grown 1.7-fold in the past 10 years. Sectors determining scientific and technical progress are developing at accelerating rates.

--In 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the republic saved: 89,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals, 100,000 tons of cement, 275,000 tons of standard fuel, 840 million kilowatt-hours of electric power and other resources.

--Thanks to the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology, mechanization and automation of production processes and other measures, materials outlays per ruble of gross social product were reduced from 61.8 kopecks in 1980 to 60.5 kopecks in 1984.

--A determined search is being conducted in the republic for reserves for the fulfillment of plan targets with the least outlays, and above-plan economy funds are being created so as to work in the current year a minimum of two days on saved resources, raw and other materials. Personal and collective records of savings are becoming increasingly more widespread. Names are given of enterprises that have achieved marked results in economy of material and fuel-and-power resources and of those who have not fulfilled targets and commitments for economy and thrift.

Republic, city and rayon political days have become an effective means of raising communist consciousness and labor activeness of the masses. Themes are determined quarterly on the basis of the most pressing tasks of the day. According to existing practice, a republic political day is held in the first month of each quarter involving the participation of speakers from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and in subsequent months--city and rayon political days.

The interest of workers in presentations by leaders of political reports is constantly growing. At each republic political day, for example, speakers get 7,000-8,000 questions, proposals and comments. Characteristically, many of them relate to problems connected with intensification of production, further improvement of the economic mechanism, strengthening of discipline and order and the like. Naturally, all of them are attentively studied by party committees. Based on them, effective measures are adopted, which makes the political day extremely effective as a form of ideo-educational and organizational work. Of late, single political days have been conducted directly at shops, brigades, among youthful audiences and at places of residence of workers.

We strive to have cultural and educational institutions become genuine centers of mass political work. In recent years, a number of questions were examined in this regard at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: on further improvement of ideo-educational work at museums, parks of culture and rest; on regulation of the work of vocal and instrumental ensembles and raising the ideo-artistic level of their repertoire and others. Now party gorkoms and raykoms and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Culture have to seriously improve the work of cultural and educational institutions. It is likewise necessary to complete the work of creating cultural and sports complexes. In the light of the requirements stemming from the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism" and "On Measures for Improving the Use of Club Institutions and Sports Facilities," all this is acquiring exceptional important value. Only through overcoming departmental barriers can we significantly expand the involvement of the population in organized recreation and improve the content of cultural mass and sports work.

Experience shows that the influence of the club, the House of Culture and the library is particularly marked when the individual, his affairs and concerns are at the center of their work. Increasingly greater space is being given in the operation of cultural institutions to questions connected with inculcation in workers of the sense of public duty so that each person participates creatively and consciously in the building of communism and struggles against everything that hinders people from living and working successfully. It should also be said that the work of many cultural institutions is being reorganized today along this direction. Thus at Lentvaris Carpet Factory "Creative Initiative" meetings of rationalizers, at the club of Kaunas Factory imeni Yu. Yanonis a series of measures--"Labor Honor and Glory" and "The Five-Year Plan. Work. The Individual" and at club establishments of Shyalyayskiy Rayon--thematic evenings concerning the life and work of a man of labor are popular. Many such examples exist, they are to be found in all cities and rayons. There is always someone to learn from. At the same time, some measures are conducted at a low level, according to old patterns. They embrace a narrow circle of people, and their effectiveness leaves much to be desired.

Of course, much has to be done for politico-educational and ideological work to fully meet the needs and requirements of the day. That serious criticism addressed to ideological institutions and departments and party organizations at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee applies fully to our party organization. The main defect here is still the weak connection of propaganda to practice, to the solution of the problem of accelerating social and economic development of the country as well as formalism, didacticism and inability to talk to people in the language of truth.

On analyzing, for example, the experience of conducting political days, we directed attention to the fact that certain supervisory personnel restrict themselves solely to talks to collectives under them and to the aktiv. Cases have occurred where some director of an enterprise did not bother to seriously prepare for a meeting with a mass audience: so, they will still listen to me--I am after all number one in the collective.

In the system of the party's ideological activity, as was emphasized at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a very important place belongs to mass information and propaganda media. They are called upon to deeply analyze events and happenings of public life, to bring up serious problem, to propose ways of solving them and to convince people of their substantiveness, effectiveness and information content. Unfortunately, our individual editorial offices as yet lack systematic and comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs in the republic's economy and of the work of party and komsomol committees. Cases occur of ignoring criticism of the press and deviation of some party committees and departments from a principled reaction to it. We naturally will not tolerate such a condition.

Our artistic intelligentsia and all personnel engaged in culture must more actively concern themselves with developing the spiritual potential of the republic's working people. The problem of raising the ideological and artistic level of art is, as we understand it, first of all a problem of the artist's breadth of thinking, his ability to correctly understand and to objectively depict complex, deep-rooted processes occurring in our society and in the struggle of the new with the old, the progressive with something that is dying out. The republic's CP Central Committee is trying to keep all these questions within the field of their vision and to provide party organizations with assistance and support in their solution.

The republic's communists and workers, like all Soviet people, are full of resolve to come to the 27th congress of their own communist party with good indicators: to fulfill the five-year targets for growth rates of production and labor productivity as early as by October 1985 instead of November as had been indicated in previously adopted socialist commitments; to produce consumer goods in addition to the annual plan amounting to 140 million rubles, to fulfill ahead of schedule five-year plans for sale to the state of most agricultural products.

But in order to transform what is desired into reality and plans into actuality, large and serious work has to be done by us, and the main thing here is to activate the human factor, to direct the energy and initiative of the people for the successful solution of the targets of the current year and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole and to ensure a confident start for the 12th Five-Year Plan. The success of such work lies in an able combination of ideological and organizational work and in their unity.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

RUSTAVI METALLURGICAL PLANT HOLDS PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV

Aktiv Participants Noted

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] On 27 July in Rustavi a meeting of the enterprise's party-economic aktiv was held in the metallurgical plant's Palace of Culture. Its participants discussed progress in the fulfillment of measures for stabilizing the operation of the plant and tasks of the enterprise's party organization in the light of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The presidium of the aktiv meeting consisted of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia D.I. Patiashvili, Chairman of the Presidium of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet P.G. Gilashvili, Chairman of Georgian SSR Council of Ministers D.L. Kartvelishvili, Deputy Chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers G.A. Anchabadze, chiefs of departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, B.D. Makharashvili and N.Sh. Endeladze, heads of the party, soviet, trade-union and komsomol organs of the republic and the city of Rustavi and a number of ministries, departments and large enterprises as well as prominent people of science and culture and leading production workers.

The aktiv meeting was opened by R.A. Tkhelidze, the first secretary of the party committee of Rustavi Metallurgical Plant.

Comrade D.I. Patiashvili delivered a report at the aktiv meeting.

Comrade D.I. Patiashvili turned over to the plant's collective the transferable Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Central Committee of the sector's trade union for winning the All-Union Socialist Competition for the results of the second quarter.

Persons taking part in the discussions on the address included the director of Rustavi Metallurgical Plant G.V. Kashakashvili, Georgian SSR Minister of Construction I.A. Kharatishvili, steel-foundry worker of the enterprise's open-hearth shop T.U. Maruashvili, chief of Gruzglavmontazhspetsstroy G.G. Gamkrelidze, chief of the plant's blast-furnace shop G.A. Bitsadze, chief of

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the Transcaucasus Railroad L.G. Bardosanidze, Georgian SSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education D.I. Chkhikvishvili, director of Sabchota Sakartvelo Publishing House G.I. Pandzhikidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee A.I. Shcherbakov and first secretary of Rustavi Party Gorkom L.M. Datiashvili.

The aktiv meeting's participants adopted a resolution.

Renewal, Reconstruction Urged

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jul 85 p 1-2

[Text] Metal is the bedrock of the national economy. Recently the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on reequipment of ferrous metallurgy's enterprises. It provides a broad complex of measures for radical renewal of the sector's production capital and its rise to a qualitatively new technical level on the basis of mobilization of intensive factors.

The scale of the forthcoming work is tremendous, including at the leader of the republic's industry--Rustavi Metallurgical Plant. The course of fulfillment of measures for stabilizing the operation of the enterprise and the tasks of the plant's party organization in the light of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating of scientific and technical progress was at the center of attention on 27 July in Rustavi at the meeting of the party-economic aktiv of the metallurgical plant.

The address of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia D.I. Patiashvili and speeches of the other speakers emphasized that accelerated development of the enterprise needed to be conducted on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress and the quickest possible disclosure and inclusion in the work of production reserves and strengthening of the ideological and party influence on all aspects of the life of the many-thousand international collective.

For the first time in a long time, Rustavi Metallurgical Plant was declared the winner of the All-Union Socialist Competition on the basis of the work results in the second quarter among the sector's enterprises, it was pointed out at the meeting. Yet only a few years ago the collective was quite used to such events. It was always distinguished by high mobility, tremendous diligence and the desire to be ahead in everything.

The metallurgical plant, the participants of the aktiv's meeting said, was and continues to be the republic's pride. Its birth at the time gave life to a new industrial center. Rustavi by right is called the city of Georgian metallurgists, chemists and builders.

The present labor victory is considered very important because it was achieved after a decline in work, when the metallurgists began to lose to a certain extent earlier won positions. At last year's meeting of the plant's party-

economic aktiv, serious defects were pointed out both in the operation of the enterprise's management and primary party organization and in the work of some of the union and republic organizations. The most unpleasant thing then was that the plant had lost the clear-cut perspective of its further development. And this could in no way be acquiesced to. On the initiative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, a special program was worked out for provision of assistance to the enterprise.

The chief aim of the present meeting of the aktiv was to analyze once more how this program is being realized and to outline measures for decisively bringing up the plant to leading positions in the sector and in the republic.

The present meeting, the speakers said, has still another aspect. In a difficult and responsible period when Georgia's party organization was launching a struggle for all-out restoration of the moral and psychological climate in the republic, it was namely the collective of Rustavi Metallurgical Plant which was first with the well-known initiative "Not a single lagger or violator of discipline in the ranks!" It was widely supported by other enterprises and played an important role in accelerating the rate of social and economic development of Georgian SSR. And today when the struggle for exemplary discipline and order is gathering new force, it can be gratifyingly attested that the republic's working class is firmly resolved to conduct this work further with determination and in a principled manner, to maximally activate it and to affirm high ideals.

Last year's meeting of the plant's aktiv was a turning point in the operation of the enterprise. At that time, the firm conviction was expressed that the slump in the metallurgists' work was a temporary phenomenon, that they would without fail return to the lost positions. Then the whole republic came to the aid of the plant's collective. Bilateral organizational and technical measures were established with many ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations. A great deal of work was done by the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. Thanks to the efforts of its supervision, problems connected with sale of unordered products and increase of delivery norms of second-grade pipe were effectively solved. Additional raw and other materials, machines and equipment were allocated, the volume of repair and restoration work of basic shops and units, power and transport equipment was increased, questions of labor and wages and recruitment of workers and engineering and technical personnel were settled, and the financial position of the enterprise improved.

A significant contribution to the accomplishment of the bilateral measures was made by the collectives of Rustavi Metalwork Plant, Stankostroitel and Gruzvtorchermet associations and the Transcaucasus Railroad. The plant was provided assistance by the Ministry of Motor Transport, the republic's State Committee for Agricultural Production and the repair and construction organizations of certain ministries and departments. Gosstab of Georgia significantly improved work.

Thanks to such support, speakers noted, this year's victory in the All-Union Socialist Competition became possible and marked positive changes were planned in all production activities of the metallurgists. Thus last year products in the amount of more than 4 million rubles were produced and sold above plan.

The consideration that compared to the preceding year, growth was secured of pig iron, steel and rolled metal is of basic importance. Production of consumer goods grew significantly. Reliability of the operation of basic metallurgical units, rolling and tubular mills increased. The target for above-plan growth of labor productivity and additional reduction of production cost was successfully realized.

This year was successfully started, speakers stated. The plan for the first half of the year was exceeded and deliveries of metal products were fulfilled on the level of the sector's leading enterprises. Work is being intensified on improving production quality.

But a question arises. Are there guarantees that the work of the metallurgical plant has been definitively stabilized and that disruptions have now been eliminated? The meeting's participants said that such confidence as yet does not exist and that it is too soon to be content with what has been accomplished. The plant has had solid achievements in the past, but they were followed by serious breakdowns in work. This now must be eliminated.

What do this require?

First of all, speakers emphasized, it is necessary to bring to a completion what has already been started. Modernization and expansion are one of the chief directions of dynamic growth of the enterprise's production program. In this sense, one cannot help but be concerned by the situation created at the facilities under construction. Despite the fact that with respect to totals for the half year, the construction people, as they say, "pulled up" the plan of construction and installation work, there are still very many defects.

The client and Trust No 1 need to reach a better agreement on turnover periods of facilities under construction so that they do not create problems in technology. The level of engineering preparation of facilities needs to be significantly raised. Their construction frequently is conducted without a plan for carrying out the work, and there is no balance in provision of material and technical resources, mechanisms and manpower.

Quality calls for special consideration. Thus unfinished work remaining after putting into operation a railroad-car dumper toward the end of last year was eliminated only toward the end of April. Yet this is a very important item, and any discrepancies in its operation are fraught with serious violations of production pace and result in big downtime of railroad cars.

One of the chief problems, it was stated at the meeting of the aktiv, is timely delivery and installation of equipment. For example, a turbocompressor of a thermal electric power and heating station lay in storage since 1976, and construction readiness for its installation was only possible in the second quarter of this year. In such a situation, equipment is frequently dismantled for operational needs and gets out of order.

For this reason, as the first duty, speakers stated, it is important to put planning in order. We cannot acquiesce to the fact that "uncompleted" work is not only not being reduced but is even growing, having exceeded 20 million

rubles as of 1 January of the current year. And this at a time when the construction of facilities of the metallurgical plant is being given the most close attention and there is not the slightest doubt concerning the importance of their startup.

A stable five-year plan is lacking, capital-investment limits are changed, funds are not allotted for the construction of planned facilities and so on. As a result, a client is not always able to provide planning organizations planning assignments at the right time. And further down the chain: planning estimates are issued hurriedly and turn out to be of poor quality. Can we tolerate the fact that the plant does not have as yet a clear-cut plan either for 1986 or for the 12th Five-Year Plan?

The republic's Ministry of Construction, Gruzglavmontazhspetsstroy, management of the plant itself and heads of all the organizations engaged in the construction of the facilities need to determine and to carry out additional measures for ensuring the timely startup of all priority projects and full assimilation of funds allocated for these purposes. It is also necessary to maximally reduce the lag allowed to occur earlier.

Certain duties exist in the fulfillment of bilateral measures in the case of several other organizations. Thus, the Tbilisi Stankostroitel' Production Association, undertaking the elimination of unfinished construction work in the automatic line for torch cutting of pipe, did not fully fulfill its target.

Railroad cars are late in being provided for shipment of fluxing agents. There have been cases where the plant's blast-furnace production was on the point of stoppage. The participants of the aktiv meeting expressed the confidence that the administration of the Transcaucasus Railroad will find ways for regular deliveries of limestone from the Tsiteltskaroy'skiy Mine and will also provide assistance to the metallurgists in the repair of diesel locomotives, wheel sets and other transport equipment.

In order to reliably stabilize the plant's operation, it is important to approach more demandingly and fundamentally appraisal of the level of production organization. Without a doubt, certain successes are evident. But if they were to be compared with the best indicators that have occurred in the past toward the end of the '70s, many achievements of the metallurgists would look rather moderate. Coke production and the production of coking products, steel, rolled-metal and tube-rolling products are appreciably lagging. And this is under conditions of reequipment. It means that the work is coming up against an inadequate level of labor and production discipline and skill of workers.

Significant difficulties exist in formation of the production growth-rate indicator. An increase in the plan for production of steel and finished rolled products with simultaneous curtailment of deliveries of ingots resulted in growth of intraproduction consumption of pig iron and coke and did not permit them to be fully used as commodity production. Nonetheless it is necessary to search out reserves. This is all the more pressing since in 1990 compared to 1985 gross-production growth is planned only at a level of 2.2

percent. This, of course, is very small. Such a rate has to be considered minimal. In setting up annual plans, the plant's management and the party organization together with the ministry have to find ways of increasing them while taking into consideration fuller use of existing resources.

One reserve is to be found, for example, in expanding the production of new shapes of metal. Other ways also exist, including all-round growth of production and expansion of assortment of consumer goods, especially from waste products.

A basic indicator of the level of production organization was indicated by speakers to be fulfillment of the delivery plan. The situation here is extremely unsatisfactory. Whereas for the republic orders are fulfilled on the level of 98-99 percent, for the metallurgists it is no more than 90-91 percent. In 1984, the plant paid a fine of 11 million rubles solely for nonfulfillment of the delivery plan! This attests to the unsatisfactory quality of products, inadequate technological and fund discipline and low skills of personnel.

Much is being done at the enterprise for greater economy in expenditure of raw materials, fuel-and-power and material resources. The economic services have revived work. Activeness of the party committee and shop party organizations has increased. But these are only first steps. Losses so far are still great. In the tube-rolling shop, for example, overexpenditure of round billets amounted last year to 4,000 tons, while losses reached 670,000 rubles.

A most important key to the solution of this, and of many other problems as well, is all-out acceleration of scientific and technical progress. There is no way of getting around this, as was stressed at the All-Union Conference on Questions of Acceleration of Scientific and Technical progress. At one time, the plant was subjected to criticism for lack of a competent technical policy. Today, speakers pointed out with satisfaction, a great deal has changed.

First of all, the most fundamental question has been solved: during the 12th Five-Year Plan, the construction of an electric steel smelting shop will be carried out. This unit will be built as the last word in technology. The plant has again assumed a long-range perspective. In this connection, requirements are growing for vocational training of personnel. The need exists for a radical improvement of the system of their training at higher, secondary technical and vocational-and-technical educational institutions and the plant system of technical training. The role of plant science is growing, first of all of the central plant laboratory, the technical department and others.

Introduction at the Rustavi plant of an electrometallurgical method of steel production must constantly remain in the field of view not only of management, the party committee and the party gorkom for this is a large-scale endeavor and all questions have to be solved with the necessary elan, comprehensively and effectively. In essence, this is a question of the creation of an essentially new and most modern production operation.

The participants of the aktiv expressed the confidence that the Rustavi metallurgists will handle with honor this noteworthy task. Their experience cannot be replaced. It is enough to remember that the technology of continuous steel casting, which attained recognition on many continents, was introduced in Rustavi for the first time in the country, that it is here that a group of scientists and specialists was awarded the Lenin Prize for automation of the 400 tube rolling unit.

A powerful scientific potential in the field of metallurgy has been created in the republic. Thanks to the realization of the program of advanced training at the plant approved at the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and to the acceleration of the process of smelting steel, labor productivity was boosted and economy of fuel was achieved in a number of sectors and the conditions of labor of the workers were improved.

Interesting work was done recently in the modernization of open-hearth furnaces, at the new sintering factory, at the 900 mill. It is no accident that the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy entrusted to the collective of Rustavi Metallurgical Plant the production of pipe for a gas lifting system, which is of important state value. Such confidence puts one under great obligation.

Research and introductory activity at the enterprise should in no wise be weakened, it was stated at the aktiv meeting. At the same time, significant defects existing in this work should be eliminated. We cannot tolerate the fact that the prescribed time periods for the introduction of important developments are being drawn out and sometimes are even being shifted. It is very important for scientific and technical progress to aim at a sharp rise in the technical level of production and improvement of technical-economic indicators. But at Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, many of them have not been changed over the course of many years. Furthermore, yield on capital even has dropped and expenditures have grown per ruble of commodity production.

If the collective of metallurgists really aims at the long term and the introduction of what is new and outstanding, then today, as never before, the demand on scientists becomes urgent--to go to production and to production workers to go to science, to become more deeply interested in its achievements and to help scientists.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the opening in Rustavi of a chemical-metallurgical institute will be of great help in training engineering cadres.

In order to stabilize the operation of the enterprise and to exclude in the future unexpected breakdowns, it is necessary to direct the most intent attention to the solution of social questions and the development of a social sphere, the participants of the aktiv meeting emphasized. In order to live better, it is necessary, as we know, to work better. And together with the fact that the better the work and living conditions of the people, the better are their labor mood and labor yield.

The results of sociological studies conducted at the plant, serving as the concentrated opinion of the labor collective convince one of the rightness of

this. And it is not surprising that workers accept with satisfaction the serious criticism addressed to the plant's management for the lag in the social sphere, especially since it produced a positive effect.

Changes in the economy have also made it possible to improve material security of the plant's workers. The average monthly wage of industrial production personnel has grown 7 percent and payments from public consumer funds have increased.

A great deal of work was done in regard to creation of proper social and living conditions for the metallurgists. In the last year alone, they were provided with 950 passes to rest homes, sanatoriums and for tourist trips and more than 1,400 preferential passes to the plant's sanatorium-preventorium. Hundreds of children of the metallurgists have spent holidays at sanatoriums and pioneer camps. The housing conditions of more than 300 families have been improved.

A trade center was built on the plant's grounds. More than 90,000 rubles were spent last year on reducing the cost of dinners and free feeding of workers. A large animal-husbandry complex went into operation on the subsidiary farm.

A lot of effort was applied for stabilization of the labor collective. The implemented measures create a good basis for reliable holding of personnel. Recently, a large number of workers was sent to the metallurgical plant from nearby rayons and also young people on komsomol passes and demobilized soldiers. Vocational and Technical School No 86's profile will be changed. Its enrollment and the number of students in Rustavi Polytechnic Tekhnikum will be increased. The question was resolved of building an educational building for the polytechnic tekhnikum and preparatory work was carried out on expanding the teaching base of the Rustavi faculty of evening study of the Georgian Polytechnic Institute imeni V.I. Lenin.

Despite the implemented measures, speakers pointed out, an insignificant portion of the new recruitment stays at the enterprise, less than 3 years on the average. In this regard, the management of the plant and its base units deserve a most serious rebuke. The justification that these are people who had previously never been at such a large enterprise and had no idea of the complexity of the work there is unconvincing. The fact is that it is not just that. Everything depends on the attitude toward newcomers and on what example they saw in a collective where the indicator of cadre turnover is very high, reaching 16.7 percent, which is five whole points more than in 1982. In addition, the level of labor discipline has dropped markedly and the number of violators of public order has increased.

This is why, participants of the aktiv meeting pointed out, cadre work must constantly be at the center of attention of party, komsomol and trade-union organizations. Right now is a most appropriate moment for recalling the individual patriotic initiative of the metallurgists on strengthening discipline. It should be developed and adopted more widely. We need a keen eye in everything; strict public control is required in all spheres, and first of all in those that are particularly affected by negative happenings. Only in this way is it possible to achieve a truly demanding and principled

atmosphere. And cadre workers, veterans of the enterprise have to set an example.

Leaders have come up in the enterprise's collective of whom the entire republic is proud. Active work in promotion of young, promising managerial personnel is being conducted even today. The new director G.V. Kashakashvili deserves all-out support. He is able to make good contacts with the people, to inspire confidence in their abilities and to rally the collective. A high level of communicability and personal modesty do not hinder him from becoming decisive and principled where the interests of the collective and the affairs and interests of the state are concerned. Comrade Kashakashvili is constantly thinking of the future and is constantly aiming at the solution of many social questions.

But does all this mean anything if the director as a communist stops being accountable to his collective, to his primary party organization? No, it does not. Not a single worker can remain outside of control, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasized at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. And this is a general party requirement. We believe, the speakers pointed out, that even those defects that exist at the plant constitute definite lapses in the work of its director. First of all, he needs to increase demands on chiefs of shops, services, deputy directors and to activate their innovative operation. It is time to introduce significant corrections in the forming of the collective through the means of the new recruitment. Cadre training, raising of their qualifications and retraining constitute a very big and serious question. It is namely because of the inadequacy of this work in the republic that production capacities remain idle and are late in being assimilated.

An important and powerful stimulus to the retainment of cadres and improvement of all work at the enterprise should be development of the brigade form of organization and pay. Moreover, the question is not about the formal side of the matter but of the qualitative indicators of this work and of development of genuine cost accounting in brigades and their self-management.

Concern for personnel, participants of the aktiv meeting emphasized, is a most important job of party organizations and party organs. A great deal of help is being given to the metallurgical plant by the Rustavi Party Gorkom and Gorispolkom. Serious attention is being paid to organizational strengthening and boosting of the enterprise's party organization's militancy and increasing its influence on operational activity. Pertinent departments of the gorkom have worked out analytical materials for the assistance of the ideological aktiv, and institutes of political-information specialists have been introduced in a number of the shops. The holding of single political days has become a definite part of the enterprise's operational practice, and more attention is being paid to the solution of the most important social and everyday life problems.

At the same time, the assistance given to the party committee and shop party organizations on the part of responsible personnel of the party gorkom still frequently boils down to vague directives and wishes. Regulation of the work of the party committee's apparatus is slow in being improved. But we

must not forget that the metallurgical plant and its party organization constitute the face of all Rustavi and to a certain extent of our entire republic. As, incidentally, this face is determined by many other enterprises of the city. In this sense, it is gratifying to point out, speakers said, that for Rustavi as a whole most of the basic technico-economic indicators on the results of the first half year were fulfilled and exceeded.

But the attained tempo does not ensure fulfillment of the production program of the final year of the five-year plan. The fact is particularly disturbing that the largest enterprises and Azot and Khimvolokno Production Associations are letting us down. The economy has failed to receive in large amounts mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers, cord fabric, cement and other products.

At those same Azot and Khimvolokno production associations and at Tsentrolit Plant, equipment remains in a low technical state, and labor, production and performance discipline is low. Thus, as a result of difficulties in the startup of new production of kaprolaktam [not further described] at Azot Association and breakdowns in the power supply of this enterprise as well as of Khimvolokna, the monthly plan of commodity-production output according to preliminary estimates will be underfulfilled respectively by 3.7 and 1.5 million rubles. The efforts of other enterprises in the city will be able to make up this sum only in the amount of roughly 800,000 rubles. Production growth rate for the city will be 103.9 percent, which is 6.3 points below planned growth for the year.

City organs are also at fault in this, it was stated at the aktiv meeting. They do not always concretely and deeply go into production and economic questions of separate enterprises and sometimes are not sufficiently demanding. They believe in the verbal assurances of certain operational managers. The proper conclusions should be made from everything that has been said above.

At the same time, as shown by practice, many useful innovations are being made by higher organs. This applies in particular to the practice of ideological support of the work of the Rustavi metallurgists, which has already produced a palpable effect. This is shown by sociological studies conducted by the Center for the Study of Public Opinion. Thus, while in 1983 only half of the pupils and students referred to the high prestigiousness of the metallurgist's vocation, by the end of 1984, the figure was almost two-thirds. But no attempts whatsoever have been made to disseminate this experience to other of the city's enterprises.

What concretely has been done to raise the prestigiousness of the metallurgist's vocation? For an entire year, the work of the enterprise's collective remained at the center of attention of the mass information media. Two books were published on the history of the plant and on the life of the metallurgists. The publication of several literary-publicistic and popular-science collections--stories, accounts and monographs of our writers and journalists--has been planned. The writer Guram Pandzhikidze was on a creative assignment at the plant for several months and he will shortly complete a book on the Rustavi workers. A documentary film was made on steel workers, and work has been started on an artistic motion-picture film. The

lecturing group of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia is in active operation. Meetings are systematically organized with well-known figures of literature, art and science. Interesting thematic evenings have been held with the participation of the writer Chabua Amiradzhibi and the poet Rezo Amashukeli. An interesting meeting of the metallurgists was held with professors and instructors of the Georgian Polytechnic Institute and scientists of the Institute of Metallurgy of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences. Serious attention was given to improving sports and health-improvement work.

Such traditional media of ideological influence as visual political agitation were not overlooked, which with a creative approach produces a substantial effect. A museum of the history of creation, establishment and development of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant has been organized.

In a word, speakers said, much has been done both in the production and in the spiritual life of the enterprise. Now the entire republic has the right to expect just as high a payback and concrete effect.

The present positive results of the work of the metallurgists are only the first steps, the first approach to the solution of those great and responsible tasks which face us in the final year of the five-year plan and in the forthcoming five-year period as well as in the period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia.

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CSO: 1830/858

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN SSR SUPSOV COMMISSIONS MEET

GF041355 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The preliminary commission for budget planning and the standing commissions affiliated with the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have concluded the initial review of the Turkmen SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986, the Progress Toward Fulfilling Economic and Social Development for 1985, the Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1986, and the Results of Fulfilling the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. It thoroughly analyzed the progress of fulfilling the plans of the current year and the fulfillment of the budget for 1984, [word indistinct] to exploit the resources, and adopt measures to balance all sections of the budget's plan for the next years.

Representatives of the Turkmen SSR Gosplan; the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Finance; and the leaders of the ministries and departments made speeches and delivered reports in this regard.

At the meeting, special attention was given to the question of increasing the effectiveness and the tempo of the social development by accelerating scientific and technological progress, further industrializing the construction process, steadily raising the rate of the production of the provisions and the agricultural products based on intensifying agriculture; economizing labor, [word indistinct], using fuel energy and financial resources; increasing and improving the production of the national consumers good; and improving the living standard of the population.

The Standing Committee of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet held a meeting attended by all members. The representatives of the preliminary commission delivered reports on the results of the initial review of the Turkmen SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986, the Fulfillment of the Plans for 1985, the Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1986, and the Results of Fulfilling the Budget for 1984.

The participants of the meeting have generally approved the project findings prepared by the preliminary commission corresponding with the sections of the budget's plan and have adopted a final decision based on the findings of the meeting of the Standing Commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.

The meeting also approved the commission's working plan for 1986.

The final joint session of the Commission for Budget Planning and other stand-commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet were held on the same day. The representatives of the preliminary commission heard reports on the results of the commission's work initially reviewing the Turkmen SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986, the Progress of Fulfilling the Plan for 1985, the Turkmen SSR Budget Plan for 1986, and The Results of Fulfilling the Budget for 1984. The findings of budget's plan and the reports of the budget planning commissions and other standing commissions are to be delivered by the chairman of the Budget Planning Commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.

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CSO: 1830/166

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN SSR SUPSOV PRESIDIUM MEETS

GF041528 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held a regular meeting on 3 December chaired by Comrade Yazkuliý member of Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting reviewed a question related to the convening of the 2d session of the 11th convocation of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet. The meeting discussed and approved suggestions to the agenda and the order of work of the session for the government's highest authoritative organ in the republic. The presidium listened to reports by the Commission for Budget Planning and other standing commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet on the execution of the commissions' initial review of the Turkmen SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1985; The Progress in Fulfilling the Plans for 1985; the Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1986; and The Results of Fulfilling the Budget for 1985. (Barzarev), chairman of the State Commission for Budget Planning of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, delivered a report.

Corresponding resolutions were taken for questions discussed.

The presidium also discussed many other questions. Karriyeca, a member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shmidt, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Suyunov, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, attended the session.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NEW CHARDZHOU OBKOM SECRETARY APPOINTED

GF251801 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Turkmen 1630 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] The Chardzhou Oblast Party Committee has held a plenum. At the meeting the question of organization was discussed. Due to his appointment to another post, Ashirov was relieved of his duties as secretary of the Chardzhou Oblast Party Committee. Meanwhile, (Babakuliyev), who held the post of first secretary of the Chardzhouskiy Rayon Party Committee, was elected secretary of the Chardzhou Oblast Party Committee and member of the Chardzhou Oblast Party Committee Bureau.

The question of organization was discussed at a meeting held by the Chardzhou Oblast Soviet Executive Committee. Due to retirement on pension, Annayev was relieved of his post as chairman of the Chardzhou Oblast Soviet Executive Committee. Ashirov, who held the post of secretary of the Chardzhou Oblast Party Committee, was elected chairman of the Chardzhou Oblast Soviet Executive Committee.

Khudayberdyev, first secretary of the Chardzhou Oblast Party Committee, addressed the meeting.

The Chardzhou Rayon Party Committee held a plenum. Organization was discussed at the convocation. Due to his appointment to another post, (Babakuliyev) was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the Chardzhouskiy Rayon Party Committee and removed from the ranks of the Chardzhouskiy Rayon Party Committee Bureau. Akhmedov, who worked as the chairman of the Chardzhou association affiliated to the Turkmen SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, was elected as first secretary of the Chardzhouskiy Rayon Party Committee and member of the Chardzhouskiy Rayon Party Committee Bureau.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MARY GORKOM CRITICIZED ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVIET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 2100-word article by Ch. Gijenov, first secretary of the Mary Obkom, on problems in Mary Oblast party organizations. It is pointed out that the lack of control and shortcomings in party organizations are, in the final analysis, "ruining the chances of fulfilling the plan. In this matter basic shortcomings have been permitted in the Mary Gorkom. The party's gorkom and its bureau have not drawn the necessary conclusion from the irregular situation created in not fulfilling the city's economic and social growth plans and did not direct organizational and political educational work conducted among the workers for the fulfillment of production plans. As a result of the unsuccessful start in the final year of the 5-year plan, the fulfillment of the plan has fallen into ruin."

LOCAL PARTY MEETINGS IN ASHKHABAD CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVIET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 September 1985 carries on page 2 an 1100-word article by Ye. Balovnev, instructor in the Organization Department of the Turkmen CP Ashkhabad City Soviet Raykom, on a recent seminar held for organizers of party groups and secretaries of shop and primary party organizations of the Turkmen CP Ashkhabad City Soviet Raykom. It was found that "there were places where accounting-election meetings of party groups and shop party organizations were conducted poorly. At some meetings the question of activating the human factor, which is one of their basic duties, was neglected. At some places, because party activists were not drawn into preparatory work for holding the meeting, the secretary had to do it himself. Shortcomings were only enumerated in accounting reports and their causes were not revealed; discussion centered around production, and internal party life was treated only superficially."

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CSO: 1830/159

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGISTS CRITICIZED BY SOVIET TURKOLOGISTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 14 September 1985 carries on page 3 an 1100-word report by A. Akmyradov and V. Tikhonov on the Fourth All-Union Conference of Soviet Turkologists. In an interview, Edgem Rakhymovich Tenishev, director of the Language Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, discussed the importance of the conference. He pointed out that "'the flourishing of national languages in the USSR destroys the composure of bougeois ideologists. They try to distort this development in a variety of ways. This conference bears witness to the very great attention given to the study of turkology in our country. There was a broad discussion of the major work completed in the study of turkology during the Soviet period. Turkologists from every part of the country have presented deep, scientific works. This has opened up a broad avenue for basic research in the turkological sector in the future'."

COUNTERPROPAGANDA STRESSED BY TURKMEN CP JOURNAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 20 September 1985 carries on page 2 an 1800-word article by Kh. Durdyev, chief editor of TURKMENISTAN KOMMUNISTI, marking the 60th anniversary of the journal and noting an increased emphasis on propaganda in future issues. "Today, one must constantly stress counterpropaganda. We must succeed in refuting our ideological enemies with an especially convincing, conclusive manner, and decisively expose the fabrications of the sovietologists and bourgeois falsifiers. One must not forget that the most powerful proof of this are basic, yet extremely convincing facts about Soviet reality, the Turkmen people and the life of their republic."

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CSO: 1830/160

RELIGION

UNREGISTERED CHURCH, SECT IN ArSSR VIEWED, DECRIED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 May 85 p 3

[Article by S. Geoletsyan: "Illicit Cross"]

[Excerpts] Recently a peculiar renaissance of reverence for "holy places" has been observed; illegally operating, unregistered churches are being opened. Such spontaneous activity leads to the bringing of sacrifices and debauches in the great outdoors, machinations at "temple" gates and the sale of homemade candles, crude postcards and handmade items in the shape of crosses, saints and, sometimes ... of Satan. This whole "black market" flourishes near some historical landmarks and, at times, in plain view of workers in local soviets and the militia.

The "church" of Saint Arutyun in the village of Parakar looks sturdy: behind an iron fence decorated with crosses stands a new red tuff structure. It attracts the attention of Aeroflot passengers arriving at Zvartnots Airport, and of lovers of antiquities.

However, a feeling of the theatrical, of the unreal is aroused once inside the building. Tacky icons, chandeliers of multicolored glass and carpets set the stage. An elderly, unshaven person enters without a sound. To all appearances he is the proprietor of the "cloister." Praying and whispering before the pictures hung on the walls, he tells in confidential tones of the "power" of the icons. The hypocrite displays a stone hoisted up on the altar. He assures us: this block, when carried outside, began to speak in a human voice and demanded to be taken back inside. It fell silent only after this so unusual request had been carried out.

Such is the mixture of hypocrisy and idolatry in the head of this propagandist of the "holy powers"... Lowering his voice, he tells us that the church is not registered, therefore it in a way does not exist at all, like a myth or a dream.

Dreams be what they may, however the organizers of this one are not disheartened; they receive gifts from tender-hearted parishioners, peddle candles that smell like a perfume factory, postcards and other baubles...

Illegal temples are also in operation in other places in Yerevan. In Kanaker two historical landmarks have been converted into chapels by enterprising

guards. In Norka, outside the former Church of the Holy Virgin people speculate in homemade cult items.

The stance of rayon and village soviets is surprising. Imposters "open" churches, chapels and meeting houses in their territory, and the local authorities frequently overlook these illegal actions. The Parakar Village Soviet seems to be combatting the imposters from the "church" of Saint Arutyun, but they, after a regular "closing," resume their illegal activities. The question arises: how long will this go on?

Utilizing the ignorance and superstition of a certain portion of the population and their adherence to outmoded traditions, sharp operators set up a peculiar business at cemeteries. There are still people who avail themselves of the services of priests. However, these latter, as strange as it may seem, more often than not turn out not to be clergymen at all. Similarly to the well-known "Lieutenant Schmidt's children" in the novel by Il'f and Petrov, these people, to put it bluntly, procure a cassock and a censer and earn a penny with them.

And meanwhile local soviets, schools and VUZ's and cultural institutions can and should put a stop to the spread of this religious dope and superstition. There exists legislation concerning religious cults. The duty of monitoring its execution falls upon city, rayon and village soviets of people's deputies. In order to carry out this control function more effectively, commissions to assist in implementing legislation concerning religious cults have been set up in all ispolkoms.

Wherever active atheistic propaganda is not being conducted and norms of community living are not being observed, there religious holidays are celebrated and crosses and "Virgin Marys" are produced for a large market. Some people in high places, like in the Middle Ages, are joining sects. Not long ago representatives of the Soviet Rayon of Yerevan discovered a gathering of an illegal underground sectarian group of Pentacostals numbering 50 persons (including four minors).

The USSR Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience. But minors have been drawn into prayer meetings. This is a criminally punishable act. In addition, Point 3 of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukase entitled "Concerning Religious Associations" reads: "A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OR GROUP OF BELIEVERS MAY TAKE UP ITS ACTIVITIES ONLY AFTER RESOLVING TO REGISTER THE SOCIETY OR GROUP OF BELIEVERS ACCORDING TO LEGALLY ESTABLISHED PROCEDURE."

However, this sect is not registered. The ispolkom of the the Soviet Rayon, as prescribed by another ukase, has the right to levy a fine of 50 rubles on its leader for nonregistration. In the case of repeated violations the latter may be held criminally responsible.

You see, the path from the lighting of candles in temples to an unsanitary, health- and mind-threatening reactionary sect is not so uncommon as it may seem to some.

Cases are known where students studying dialectical materialism and philosophy will light a candle in a church so as not to fail on a test, will buy crosses and wear them ... Thus they thoughtlessly surrender their positions and acquire harmful habits.

The active nature of our ideology means affirmation of communist ideals. No one has the right to infringe upon them. But we sometimes look indifferently at a file of "enlightened" pilgrims winding their way to so-called "holy" places; not far away march rams, their horns wrapped in ribbons. Chickens cackle in expectation of [?]. The offering of sacrifices, so common in pagan times, is undergoing a renaissance at the threshold of the 21st century, by so-called devotees of antiquity!

Condoning old customs, in this case is a senseless business. Because we are atheists, and we are building up new traditions. They are born of the Soviet way of life.

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CSO: 1830/635

RELIGION

PROPER RESPONSE NEEDED TO NEW RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 9, September 1985 carries on pages 47-53 a 2,300-word article by Professor and Doctor of Historical Sciences S. Dorzhenov titled "The Mutability of Contemporary Islam and the Damage It Can Cause." The article looks at the changes that it alleges have been made by religion to suit the social evolutions of the present and the need to counter the propaganda of the "new" religion effectively.

According to Dorzhenov, religion has sought to accommodate itself to new circumstances by altering its propaganda line, for example, through acceptance of science and claiming it as proof of God's power, through seeking to take credit for present peace and prosperity, and through claiming scriptural justification for the changed position of women. Most of his discussion, however, deals with the question of the association of the "new" religion with nationalism, whereby nationalist and religious values are presented as inseparable and any attack on religion is treated as an attack on the nationality considered as adhering to that religion itself.

Dorzhenov represents as the Marxist view the separateness of religion and nationality culture and claims that a nationality can flourish as such without religion. He is particularly concerned about the identification of the peoples of Central Asia as Muslims, something, in his view, that is undesirable and quite unnecessary. Dorzhenov claims, moreover, that anticommunist ideologues seek to take advantage of the identification of a people and a religion to claim that any attack upon Islam, for example, is an attack upon Central Asian nationalities. Such is not the case, Dorzhenov concludes.

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CSO: 1830/161

RELIGION

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA ATTEMPTS TO STIMULATE RELIGION IN USSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 September 1985 carries on pages 2, 3 a 3,900-word article by R. Garayev, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, on the approach taken by foreign propaganda in its attempts to stimulate religion in the USSR. "As is well known, in bourgeois propaganda an important place is given to stimulating religious tendencies among the religious believers in the population and to attempting to isolate religious believers from active work and public affairs. In this, they are trying to set religious believers and non-believers against each other and weaken the ideational-political accord of Soviet society. Thus, militant counterpropaganda on atheistic problems has a special actuality; it must convey both a preventive and a revelatory character; it must clearly demonstrate the content of the mechanism exploited by warmongering clericalism, which is promoting a policy of cheating men everywhere by imposing its alien views and sowing the seeds of religious extremism."

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CSO: 1830/161

CULTURE

ANTI-NATIONALITIES EXCESSES IN POST-WAR LITERARY CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent ZVEZDA VOSTOKA in Russian No 10, October 1984 carries on page 154 an 800-word review by S. Mirzayev, doctor of philological sciences, of Naim Karimov's book "Uzbekskaya sovetskaya literatura poslevoyennogo perioda" [Uzbek Soviet Literature of the Post-War Period] published in Uzbek by "Nauka" Publishers in Tashkent. Mirzayev considers the critical work "theoretically well-grounded, convincing, and rich in factual material" and its author he describes as "professionally well-prepared and intellectually mature." Karimov's attitude toward periodization in literary development, says Mirzayev, show him to be a good theoretician and critic. "Certain authors think that literature may be divided into literature of the period of developed socialism and literature which preceded it. Karimov regards this principle as groundless. He "convincingly and profoundly analyzes such landmark works as Aybek's "Veter Zolotoy doliny," S. Ayni's "Vospominaniya," Sh. Rashidov's "Pobediteli," R. Fayzi's "V pustynyu prishla vesna," A. Kakhkhar's "Ogni Koshchinara," P. Tursun's "Uchitel'." Along with the merits, he analyzes certain flaws in these works. He analyzes the major drama works of those years: K. Yashen's "General Rakhimov," N. Safarov's "Zarya Vostoka," B. Rakhmanov's "Serdechnyye tayny," and others, and, using them as examples, he demonstrates the notion of the negative influence of the 'absence-of-conflict theory' on the development of Soviet drama as a whole."

Mirzayev mentions certain aspects of Karimov's book that could be improved: "Some chapters need expanding and supplementing. The section titled 'Uzbek Soviet Literature of the Post-War Period' should have included a broader description of the literary milieu. It is known that during the period under scrutiny some serious mistakes were made in literary criticism in the process of fighting against cosmopolitanism and narrow-minded nationalism. It was sometimes enough cause to brand an author as a 'narrow-minded nationalist' if he had dedicated some verses to one of Uzbekistan's oblasts or cities. Certain 'theoreticians' approached a nihilistic denial of the entire past of our national literature. Even 'Alpamysh,' the remarkable epic of the Uzbek people, was declared alien to the people." Mirzayev suggests a more detailed investigation of the role of the Uzbek and USSR writers' unions and the congresses held in those years in uncovering the mistakes in this approach. Mirzayev finds fault with the scope and the depth of analysis in the section on drama, which he says is less convincing and less concrete than other sections of the book. On the book's language he observes, "the author is adroit at expressing his thoughts laconically and figuratively, though at times this figurativeness is not an aid but rather a hindrance to understanding, which obscures the sense."

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CSO: 1830/149

CULTURE

IRANIAN-BORN NATIONAL LIBERATION POET HAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 2 August 1985 carries on page 6 an 1100-word article by Hasankhan Tahmazov on the publication of the selected works of Balash Azeroghlu, a poet from Iranian Azerbaijan who emigrated to the Soviet Union in 1946. Praising his poetry devoted to the national liberation of Iranian Azerbaijan, the reviewer adds that "B. Azeroghlu always speaks of the people's love of freedom, of their wishes and desires, and the fate of the motherland. The fact that he speaks with patriotic yearning has raised the poet to the summit of our contemporary poetry. From that summit one can see Savalan and Shahdagh, Sahand and Kapaz."

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CSO: 1831/406

CULTURE

FOURTH ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF SOVIET TURKOLOGISTS OPENS IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,200 word report by V. Tikhonov on the opening of the Fourth All-Union Conference of Soviet Turkologists in Ashkhabad on 10 September. It is noted that "at present there are close to 100 million speakers of Turkic languages. But proponents of reactionary ideas like pan-Turkism, confused by the deep content of the Turkic peoples' history and their development, are attempting to obscure this history. Thus, Soviet turkology differs from foreign turkology. Despite this, progressive foreign turkologists are actively participating in our activities." The conference will be held from 10 to 12 September, during which 156 papers will be presented; one-third of the papers are concerned with the pasts of various Turkic peoples.

TURKOLOGISTS DISCUSS 'RAPPROCHEMENT' OF TURKIC PEOPLES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 300 word Turkmeninform report on the opening meeting of the Fourth All-Union Conference of Soviet Turkologists. "The conference is to examine the successes of Soviet turkologists in studying important problems in the further rapprochement and mutual interaction of the nations and peoples of Turkic-speaking regions of the USSR, their historical past and ethnic processes; it will also define duties in enriching the language, literature and art of the fraternal peoples in the land of the Soviets."

KAZAN UNIVERSITY ROLE IN TRAINING EARLY KAZAKH INTELLECTUALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 9, September 1985 carries on pages 34-35 a 1,700-word article by Professor and Doctor of Historical Sciences Rafik Nafigov, director of the CPSU History Chair of the Kazakh University imani V.I. Ulyanov Lenin, titled "An Old Institution That Has Had a Major Impact." The article, one of a number of recent looks at Tatar Kazan, its institutions and the Kazakhs, examines the late 19th, and early 20th century role of Kazan University in educating a new generation of Kazakh cultural and political leaders and how the university served not only as a place where a new Kazakh intelligentsia could learn and mature but also as a focus for the interaction of many Soviet nationalities, especially Turkic. The article chronicles Kazakh individuals, movements, publications and events associated with Kazan University during the period in question in some detail.

9 January 1986

RUSSIAN CONTACT, WEALTH OF KAZAKH DICTIONARIES LINKED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 9, September 1985 carries on pages 36-38 a 1700-word article by Myrzabergen Malbaquly, senior research worker of the Republic Book Museum, titled "One Bond of Spiritual Connection." The article reviews the history of the 40 or so Kazakh bilingual dictionaries and word lists published from the time of the first close Russian-Kazakh contacts in the 18th century until the Great October Socialist Revolution. The implication of the article is that it was this Russian contact that provided the occasion for the first flowering of Kazakh lexicography, which played such an important role in the cultural enrichment and development of the Kazakh nationality. The role of the Tatar publishing houses of Kazan and of Kazakh initiative itself is also noted in the production of these first dictionaries.

'OLD UZBEK' MANUSCRIPTS SHOW COMMON INNER ASIAN TURKIC HERITAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 11 October 1985 carries on page 10 a 2300-word discussion between Professor Azizkhan Qayumov, doctor of philological sciences, noted Navoi specialist and director of the Kh. Suleymenov Manuscripts Institute of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, and noted Kazakh philologist Rakhmanoul Berdibayev, titled "We Have This and This...." The discussion was recovered by QAZAQ ADEBIYETI special reporter Didakhmet Ashimkhanov when Qayumov was a recent visitor in Alma-Ata. The discussion focuses on the work of Qayumov's Institute and the issue of a common Turkic literature.

Qayumov's discussion reveals that there is an enormous amount of Central Asian manuscript material in the hands of the Uzbeks, by no means all of it in the Kh. Suleymenov Manuscripts Institute. The point is repeatedly made in the discussion, however, by both Berdibayev, who has used the Tashkent collection, and by Qayumov, that the "Uzbek" manuscripts there in fact relate to all the Central Asian Turkic peoples and are a common property and heritage. Berdibayev, hearing of the active study that Turkic manuscripts are receiving in Tashkent, laments the slow development of Turkic studies in his own, republic.

NEW JAPANESE FILMS SHOWN IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 29 October 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG brief titled "Festival of Japanese Film." The brief reports on the arrival of a package of recent Japanese art and documentary films in Alma-Ata, fresh from showings in Moscow and Leningrad. Japanese Ambassador Katori Yasao was on hand to introduce the new Japanese films to Kazakh viewers.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON CRIME PREVENTION AMONG MINORS

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONOST in Russian No 10, Oct85 (Signed to press 22 September 1985) pp 44-47

[Interview with Prosecutor A. Simonov and Assistant Prosecutor N. Kondratyeva: "Syzran: Preventing Crimes by Juveniles"]

[Excerpts] Materials published in the journal under this rubric [Exchange of Experience] are always a source of lively interest among practical workers. They read attentively, discuss and strive to find out what others are doing and how and what can be borrowed, improved and included in one's own work. Their journal, thereby, helps to disseminate positive experience, improve it and eliminate shortcomings. In recent years many such materials have been published which have had undoubted benefit and enriched the practice of law (for example, materials about the work of the Kursk Oblast prosecutor's office, about obtaining and analyzing information and about organizing the battle against parasitism in the city of Murom in Vladimir Oblast and in the city of Georgiyevsk in Stavropolskiy Kray in Odessa; and about the battle against unlawful exaggeration of data in reports in Sakhalin Oblast). But in our constant search for new forms and methods of work we sometimes forget to keep track of the continuing work of the prosecutors' offices whose experience we have already discussed: whether they have relinquished their positions and been satisfied with what they had achieved; what new has appeared in their work and what changes have taken place. To this purpose the editors decided to take an interest in how things are going in the prosecutor's office in Syzran in Kuybyshev Oblast, whose experience in preventing crimes by juveniles was reported in the journal in 1980 (No. 9).

Background Information. Since, in 1980 N. Bazhenov, who was then the prosecutor in Kuybyshev Oblast and had given great assistance to Syzran officials, began to discuss the experience of the prosecutor's office in Syzran on the pages of the journal, the editors asked him, now first deputy general prosecutor of the USSR, to say a few words.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich, as before, recalls many details of his past experience. He knows how matters are going now and he emphasizes the importance of clear and consistent organization, persistence, purposefulness, a creative approach and initiative. He gives a high assessment of A. Simonov, Syzran prosecutor, for his businesslike qualities, professional training and ability to concentrate his efforts on the main directions, and to Syzran assistant prosecutor N. Kondratyeva, who has rich experience in organizing the prevention of crimes by juveniles, and has a very responsible attitude toward her work.

Aleksandar Vasilyevich Sobolev, Kuybyshev Oblast prosecutor, having looked over the preliminary statistical data on the state of crime among the juveniles in Syzran, emphasized that the level of crime is lower than the average in the oblast and in the republic, that they have not lost their past position and are working selflessly, fruitfully, and with good results. A. Simonov is a tireless worker who spends a great deal of time and effort in organizing crime prevention among juveniles. Naturally, they also have shortcomings, errors, and difficulties, but the workers in the city prosecutor's office assess them self-critically and are constantly improving the forms and methods of their work. They are not standing pat and are achieving positive results.

CONVERSATION ON THE SUBSTANCE

A. Simonov. We evaluate our results modestly and frankly and self-critically speak about our shortcomings and errors and strive to eliminate them. We believe that we can and must work better. But from the responses of our comrades and colleagues I know that our experience is also helpful and we willingly share it at conferences, seminars and other professional meetings. People were particularly interested in our experience following the publication of the article in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST (1980, No. 9). We received many letters, including some from the prosecutor's offices of Voronezh, Vologda and even far off Irkutsk Oblasts, requesting that we discuss in more detail the forms and methods of our work. We answered the questions in detail and sent examples of the documents which we have developed (working plans, diagrams, information, calculation and analysis tables, etc.). I must also say that we ourselves were not bashful about learning from others and borrowing that which was useful. Thus, we did not lose our past experience but multiplied it and improved many of our forms and methods of work.

What specifically were these improvements by comparison with 1980?

A. Simonov. First of all we attempted to expand the aktiv of people taking part in the prevention of juvenile crime. And we did not simply increase their number, but selected people who are truly involved, enthusiastic, and devoted to the cause, who truly desire to work and are responsible and, of course, worthy and respected. But this is not much. It is necessary for the social educators and mentors to have pedagogical abilities, the abilities of an educator, and be wise, flexible and sincere. Of course, it is difficult to

find such people, but there is no other answer. The city's party, komsomol and social organizations help us a great deal in this.

N. Kondratyeva. I would add that among the public educators are many komsomol workers, especially from the operational komsomol detachments. The pedagogical school is of great assistance. Its instructors and students actively work with us. Retired officers are authoritative and capable mentors. They have a great deal of life experience and the ability to work with people, and they have the respect of the children. Many pensioned teachers also successfully help us. I would like to thank them very much for their difficult labor and their concern. This is truly a tremendous task. The public educators and mentors strive to do everything to prevent crime and to see that the adolescent is able in time to understand his improper acts, to stop and think, and not to go down the "slippery path."

A. Simonov. Now we have begun to devote significantly more attention to individual work. Essentially every adolescent, especially if he is listed in an inspection report or is inclined to crimes requires an independent and individual approach, and it is necessary to find the "key to his heart." And the most important thing is not to permit formalism, indifference or nonchalance toward their fate. We see this as the basis for preventive work.

N. Kondratyeva. I can give a specific example about the effectiveness of individual educational work and about how a sensitive, attentive, and caring attitude toward the adolescent who has broken the law can help him get back on the right path. Aleksey M., a worker in the shoe factory, was convicted for hooliganism (under Article 206, part 2 of the RSFSR Criminal Code) with a deferred sentence. The young man has a difficult fate. He has a hard character, and is accustomed to being in his own group where drinking and fights are a usual occurrence. It was difficult for him on his own to overcome his habits. But good and kind people came to his help, people who, without exhortation and without tiresome lectures, were able to reach his confidence and helped to look at his life differently and restructure it. For example, these people included Inspector Mariya Vasilyevna Kopilova, a public educator and foreman in the association. And the young man was transformed. Now he is working well, behaving well, and is preparing for service in the Soviet Army. His mother, who had nearly lost hope of saving her son, now thanks us for our help.

A. Simonov. Continuing the discussion, I know that by comparison with 1980 we have begun to work more at the place of residence of the adolescent. Now our connection with the family, surroundings and acquaintances; i.e., with the whole social environment in which the young person lives is closer. Now they are all visible. Therefore, we orient sector militia inspectors, juvenile affairs inspectors, workers at points for protection of order and house office management personnel to the need to disclose negative phenomena in a timely manner, to stop young people who are inclined toward crimes and "ringleaders," and sometimes also adult instigators, and to take effective steps to prevent crime.

And in recent years we have begun to carry out one additional effective measure in the city. During the summer holidays adolescents and school

children (primarily from 8th grade) are given jobs. This is done, of course, on a strictly voluntary basis and with the agreement of the parents. The young people go willingly to work. According to agreement with the city sovietispolkom, they are given work which is within their capacity (wrapping candy, collecting berries, etc.) at the city food combine and in the sovkhos, and they conclude labor agreements. Their work is organized in accordance with the law. Conditions are also created for organized relaxation and sports, and indoctrination work is also carried out. And the result is obvious. During the summer period the number of crimes declines. Previously this was the most troubled time.

A new aspect of indoctrination among juveniles has become the organization by DOSAAF and the military commissariat of meetings in the city for pre-draft age youth at which the specialty of a driver is studied. The fellows go to classes with great satisfaction. When they have such an interest in the subject, naturally, there is less danger that they will be idle and commit anti-social acts. Military-patriotic indoctrination of young people has an important place in ideological work.

N. Kondratyeva. Recently we have begun to carry out spot checks in the city to expose juveniles who violate the rules of conduct in public places. City-wide spot checks are carried out once a month, and there are more frequent checks in the micro-rayons. The juvenile inspector's office organizes them. Of course the spot checks are one time measures, but if they are conducted regularly and in combination with other preventive measures, most of all with individual work, they produce good results. In any case, when they are conducted it is possible to expose the young people who are inclined toward violation of public order and rules of conduct and to begin indoctrination work with them in a timely manner. We are seeking to ensure that the spot checks are not conducted formalistically, not for reports, but for the purpose of exposing truly "unhappy" adolescents who are on the verge of committing crimes.

You named numerous new and interesting forms of indoctrination and preventive work. What are their impact on the state of juvenile crime?

A. Simonov. The overall tendency toward a reduction in crime continues. Serious crimes have declined. And this is despite the more complex criminological environment. It would be appropriate to discuss this in more detail in order to understand that the process of overcoming crimes is lengthy and requires the joint actions of all state, party, and public organs and consistency and persistence. After all, crime is a truly complex social phenomenon. And the influence of negative processes is not always successfully overcome in a timely manner. This is even more true in that as a rule there are several causes; a complex of interrelated social causes and conditions, which cannot be eliminated by legal means alone.

First of all, I believe it is necessary to talk about the most grievous question -- the problem of drunkenness and alcoholism. As was noted in recently approved party and government resolutions on overcoming drunkenness, the situation has grown worse in recent years. And this cannot help but have a negative impact on crime as a whole, and crime among juveniles in

particular. Drunkenness and alcoholism of parents, and early introduction to drinking by adolescents are the source of many problems here. This results in an unfavorable situation in the family and the immediate environment, aggressive behavior, and the emergence of psychologically limited children who lag mentally and are even debilitated. This is why everyone is now so glad to have taken decisive steps aimed at overcoming drunkenness. We hope that they will also bring about a reduction in crime, including among juveniles.

N. Kondratyeva. I would name yet another most difficult and complicated problem -- the relationship between the growth of material well being and a higher level of consciousness and culture. People have begun to live better materially. But some people lag in culture and the capability to use their spare time correctly and spend the money which they have earned intelligently. This paradox affects juveniles in particular. The parents earn good money, are not strained for funds and can not only feed and clothe their children well, but also indulge them and give them "pocket money," which, as a rule, they do not control. There are instances when they do not notice that an adolescent is bringing home expensive things and valuables, do not take an interest in where he got them, or are satisfied by the fabricated answer that he got them from a friend when in fact -- the things were stolen!

Material indulgence, I would say satiation, frequently nurtures self-interest, disdain for work and duty, and consequently also possible disdain for the law.

Many children in today's families are not being taught thrift and strict observance of duties, and standards and rules of conduct.

Let us look at what juveniles are stealing today. It is not bread, not something to eat and not clothing (there is no longer any trace of the time when people stole because of need). Expensive tape recorders, motorcycles, sometimes bicycles, books which are in short supply and other valuable things are stolen, things which can be sold for large amounts of money, and they shirk work and squander money, frequently for show, "for swagger."

Is crime prevention work becoming more and more difficult?

A. Simonov. In a certain sense, yes. After all, social life is becoming more complex. But this does not in any way mean that it is more difficult to prevent crime. In our society, positive processes are developing more and more, and along with the growth of material well-being the culture and consciousness of citizens is also growing. There are more opportunities for spending free time, but at the same time, one must not oversimplify the problem of crime prevention or fail to note the complexities, negative processes and, consequently, live with old baggage of knowledge and experience. It is necessary to improve all the time and learn constantly.

Take, for example, the factor of the role of the family in the upbringing of children. Sociologists note that the role of the family is declining. Parental authority is being preserved in by no means all families. Without this it is very difficult to bring up, admonish and control the behavior of children, and form their personality. I am not speaking about families where the parents are alcoholics, drunkards and parasites. In many cases it has

been necessary to decide the question of depriving such, if I may use the term, fathers and mothers of their parental rights. I will give an example, also an exception. T. had one child from her first husband and then, when her husband was imprisoned for having committed a crime, she began, as the saying goes, a "dissipated" life. She didn't work anywhere. She lived with different men, drank, gave birth to three more children, all by different men, did not take care of her children, not only did not bring them up, but did not care for them at all. Several times she was warned that her children would be taken away and she would be deprived of her parental rights. She cried and promised to make amends. They believed her; after all she was the mother of four children! Moreover, they met her half way and allotted her a three room apartment, which she immediately neglected. It was necessary to go through the court to deprive her of her parental rights and to resettle her out of her three room apartment and send her children to children's institutions.

Paying attention to the fact that the upbringing of the children by the parents in some families is poor, and that the children frequently then have to be put on the crime prevention register, we began to wonder whether the link between the labor collectives and families could be strengthened. After all, at times at work a parent is considered a leader of production, an outstanding worker, who enjoys respect and is placed on the board of honor, while at home he is a drunkard, and, naturally, is indifferent to the suffering of his own children. In such cases we appeal for assistance to party and social organizations in the enterprise and to the labor collectives. And I must say that in the majority of cases this helps, although sometimes comrades at work have a condescending attitude toward such parents. The collective must be convinced that the upbringing is our common concern. And, in general, we have begun to pay more attention to increasing the role and authority of the family and parents. In the work of preventing juvenile crime we rely upon them, if, of course, they are capable of bringing up their children.

And how do the juvenile affairs inspectors work?

N. Kondratyeva. We have good coordination with them. We have already been working together for a long time and understand one another. They are enthusiasts and conscientious workers. Galina Nikolayevna Yermolayeva, Lyubov Aleksandrovna Rusinova, Tatyana Viktorovna Yerukh and others place high demands on themselves and accept correctly our comments and the instructions of the prosecutor's office. We do not gloss over shortcomings, but speak about them frankly and strive to eliminate them as quickly as possible. It is good that now the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] leadership has once again freed juvenile affairs inspectors from various unrelated assignments and that they are doing only their own work. It is sufficient. It is enough to say that some inspectors, for example in Tsentralnyy Rayon, have more than 80 adolescents on their list. Is it possible under these conditions to carry out normal individual work? It is good if there is an aktiv -- sensitive, responsible public educators. Perhaps it may be possible to compile organizational tables based on scientifically justified standards for carrying out upbringing work?

And I would also like to say that a great deal has already been written about the inspectors. Could the question not be brought before the minister of internal affairs about reducing the number of written reports, inquiries and other documentation? After all, the greater part of the work day is spent on compiling papers, and only a few hours are left for vital communication with the juvenile, and those hours, as a rule, are after the work day.

What are the future prospects in the work of preventing juvenile crime?

A. Simonov. We self-critically evaluate the current situation and the future prospects of our work and we also see shortcomings. We have experienced, knowledgeable and enthusiastic workers. We understand that continuous intense work, a creative approach and initiative are necessary to overcome juvenile crime. And if we so work there will also be successes.

Aleksandr Grigoryevich, how are things going in other areas of the work of the prosecutor's office?

A. Simonov. As for all prosecutors, there are ample concerns. There are also omissions, for which we are justifiably criticized and strictly queried. In particular, recently there has been a serious weakening in the work of organizing the exposure and investigation of serious crimes against persons. We are taking steps to improve this area of our work.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

KAZAZKH MVD MINISTER ON MOVIES AND CRIME

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 18 May 85 p 3

[Article by A. Platayev, KaSSR Minister of Internal Affairs and member of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Standards of Morality": "Who Is an Accomplice?"]

[Excerpts] Almost at the same time as Central Television was filming "Midday Thief," a regular episode of the "Znatoki" [Experts] series, in Alma-Ata a court case against the burglar Khusainov was being readied. This, although it was a chance coincidence of a real criminal case and a television movie, served as the impetus for some observations expressed in this article.

We, the workers of the militia, greet every artistic production on the subject of law with understandable interest. Movies are a branch of the study of mankind, a "workshop of human souls." And today it is very important for us to have a mastery of this "workshop." The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demands that we take decisive measures to further establish order and rid our lives of extraneous manifestations and any infringements on the interests of society and its citizens. This obligates the workers of the militia to penetrate more deeply into human psychology, constantly study the causes and conditions of crime, seek out its roots and catch the most alarming symptoms in an individual's behavior in time.

One of these symptoms I would call "moral infantilism." We quite often discover that there is a certain category of people without firm moral criteria and internal rules, the bounds of which they could overstep.

This symptom of moral inadequacy attests to the fact that by no means all labor collectives and scientific institutions are conducting civic and legal education effectively and consistently. We are disturbed by the fact that in almost every criminal case there are unindicted accessories who facilitate crime by their lack of moral principles and their unscrupulousness.

The burglar Timur Khusainov just turned eighteen. At this age the nature of an individual, his habits, inclinations and customs become established; in a person's soul there also becomes established a system of values upon which, essentially, depends the pattern of that person's entire life.

The specific process in the Khusainov case gives one reason to contemplate the

the signs of some social ills in our society and the causes of "moral bankruptcy." Timur Khusainov went to school in the capital and studied for some months at an Alma-Ata construction tekhnikum. For a year he studied nowhere and did not work. And within this period of time he committed 34 burglaries! How, on what basis, can one explain this sort of "vocational orientation"? In school Khusainov was taught to be good, like everyone else. Why did all this not stick, not store up goodness in his spirit and in the spirits of many other kids? It may be because the splendid heroes in the school program lived in the last century and it is not so simple to bridge the gap to them. Pupils are not taught to protect themselves and those who are around them. I will permit myself the following assumption: some educators, even in the humanities, literature and history, see and understand heroes in art better than they do their own pupils.

A criminal does not become what he is in a day. It is educators and party and Komsomol committees that are obligated to be sensitive to the warning symptoms of violation of the rules of socialist society, and react to them actively. The primary goal of education is to teach a young person to be responsible for himself and his actions.

He is a "boy from a good family," quite well provided for. Khusainov's parents are scientific workers. In order to ensure a high standard of living, they themselves worked long and hard. There was no time left over for their son's upbringing or for heart-to-heart talks with him. In essence, this "boy from a good family" had no friendly social intercourse with friends and family. A comfortable life and neglect developed in him a need for insatiable consumption and aggressive egoism, leading to an "anything goes" attitude. Timur Khusainov's parents must also be considered moral accessories to his crimes; they were irresponsible and unconcerned.

He committed crimes without the slightest remorse and stole wherever he could: from strangers, neighbors, relatives. Out of a need to show how great he was, he gathered young boys around himself, taught them to steal and infected them with the romance of thievery. And where did he himself learn about this romance? Was it not at the movies? Films quite often show in excessive detail how and by what means crimes are committed. Criminals, particularly in foreign detective films, are elevated to the level of heroes.

When Khusainov was tried, enraged remarks were directed at him from the spectators in the courtroom.

In the television movie "Midday Thief" the boundary between good and bad was blurred in an impermissible fashion. Crime, its causes and the conditions which make it possible were not examined or meaningfully expressed. The filmmakers' vague stance with regard to the thief Tsarapkin also did not evoke viewer condemnation of the witting or unwitting accomplices to his crimes. We are even sorry for Raisa, who is naively in love: oh, how disillusioned she is! The indifferent landlady also succumbed to Tsarapkin's charm and gave him shelter under her roof without seeing his documents. What can you do -- just a weak woman. Dangerous accomplices are trivialized in the movie: the persons who purchase stolen goods.

I hope that readers will not think that I am drawing up a list for filmmakers

of what, from the militia's point of view, they should have shown in the TV movie "Midday Thief." Thinking over the very similar situations in the movie and the court case, I am simply trying to comprehend and correlate what is shown on TV with what real life and legal practice show me and tell me.

Yes, an increase in people's wealth pushes unstable individuals into such crimes as burglary. In large part this is facilitated, pardon me, by the indifferent heedlessness of some victims, who did not trouble themselves to take any preventive measures whatsoever. The situation is complicated by the fact that it is no problem to dispose of stolen goods. Today any casual passerby can become a buyer of stolen property. Almost everyone has extra money in his or her pocket. And not everyone stops to think why scarce goods or gold items are being sold on the street. Even if the one selling the suspicious wares is just a kid.

Of the known but unindicted accomplices in this case, the most unexpected one turned out to be S. F. Tsarev -- a respected individual and a retired miner. It seemed like we could count on him as a helper. But Tsarev bought stolen books from Khusainov. "When he offered me gold things, I asked him where he got them," Sergey Fedorovich told an inspector. "Timur answered jokingly that he stole them."

I am going into such detail about the ordinary criminal case of Timur Khusainov because it reveals sore points in the upbringing of the younger generation. We have no right to close our eyes to things which are painful to see; we have no right to disregard danger signals.

Of course, the moral and spiritual potential of society depends in large part on the level of literature and the arts. In particular, it depends on movies and television, the most mass-oriented art forms. We must have the help of artists in researching society's sociopsychological and moral problems, and in the uncompromising ideological struggle for respect for our laws and for Soviet morality.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

EDITORIAL URGES HARDER WORK, SCORES LAZINESS OF SOME LEADERS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Act Decisively"]

[Text] Our life is filled each day with events of tremendous importance. Bold schemes of scientists, innovators and plans of labor accomplishment of work collectives are carried out. With the initiative and creative work of millions of Soviet people, achievements in the national economy are multiplied and the power of the Motherland is bolstered. Behind each great or small enterprise is the labor of Soviet people and their active participation in the attainment of planned goals.

These goals are close and understandable to everyone. They are clearly defined by the decisions of our party--preservation of peace on earth, strengthening of the country's defense capability, acceleration of society's economic development, significant upgrading of the well-being of the Soviet people. And the ways are well known: all-out boosting of effectiveness through scientific and technical renewal of production.

The accomplishment of larger goals requires much energy of the masses, and it is made up of the efforts of each one of us. Now at the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan and on the threshold of the 12th, it is important to assess objectively without a tinge of exaggeration whether everything that depended on you has been done for the solution of common tasks and whether you achieved the positions you planned for yourself. Many, very many, workers of enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhoses can firmly say today: "Yes, I did and I achieved." From town and country and different corners of the Russian Federation come reports that are brief but copious as to content. The miners of the Ushakovskiy Mine Coal, which is in Tula Oblast, worked for three days on saved materials and a month on economized electric power. They mined above plan hundreds of thousands of tons of fuel. Operator M.D. Kosta from Balakovskoye Khimvolokno Association has started to work for the account of August 1990 and Orenburg combine operator Twice Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Cherdintsev, faithful to Stakhnovite traditions, has again achieved the highest results in the oblast.

It is namely from such personal victories and achievements that labor victories of collectives, of an oblast, a kray or a republic are formed. It

sometimes seems from the height of such achievements that they came easily. But this is only a seeming because a victory and pride in it push, as it were, difficulties into the background--as if they did not exist. But in reality, not a single achievement is born without effort. The way to high goals is opened through struggle against aversion to innovation, inertia, routine, against obsolete production norms and against inertia of the old in technology and labor organization.

Take, for example, Kolkhoz imeni Gazeta Sotsialistik Tatarstan. Its workers at the beginning of the five-year plan set such goals which did not seem realistic to everyone. They argued, discussed and displayed caution. They designated gains that were rather high. What did these years show? The kolkhoz achieved a high level of profitability. Milk yields per cow exceeded 4 tons a year, weight gains of cattle and swine grew, and they began to produce up to 120 quintals of meat and 510 quintals of milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land--one and a half times as much as the average for the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Such a level of production made it possible to fulfill ahead of schedule the purchase plan in four years for all types of agricultural products. The kolkhoz nets up to 700,000 rubles of net profit per year. It has become a unique laboratory of progressive experience.

This is how many farms act in the spirit of the requirements of the time, carrying out the task of acceleration of scientific and technical progress. And it cannot be otherwise. Because not a single problem which we have to solve today can be postponed till tomorrow. "There can be no dawdling, there can be no waiting," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev underscored at a conference at the party Central Committee, "for there is no time left to go to and fro, it was exhausted in the past."

We do not always remember that a goal in itself predetermines success. If it is dictated by the needs of the day, by real possibilities and involves the application of talent and accumulated experience, then it inevitably opens up room for a creative search, it inspires and instills confidence in the planned task. And if a problem is set which does not require special effort, self-discipline, clear demonstration of ability, and skill, it will not help mobilize. And not just on the scale of small collectives but also rayons, oblasts and ministries. Specialists, scientists and managers at different levels are now working on plans for the coming year and the new five-year plan. And some people tend to put for themselves and collectives lighter tasks and present aims which in essence doom collectives to mark time. In their initial calculations, some departments designated a most insignificant growth of labor productivity. At the RSFSR Ministry of Procurement, for example. This cannot be explained by simple inadvertence because for a number of other indicators the ministry also does not strive to utilize reserves. As can be seen, not everybody has derived the necessary conclusions concerning the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the results of the conference on acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Some people have prepared themselves to live and work in the old way as though the tasks of intensification of the economy and reorganization of planning and management had not been determined.

To set an easier objective so that it can be easily carried out tomorrow some consider as though it was a feat and even await honors and rewards. Such self-deception costs us all dearly. There are oblasts which have increased the sale of meat to the state. But through the means of what? They purchase from the population and from private subsidiary farms, but its production has not increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In Bryansk Oblast, for example, last year the relative share of meat purchased from private subsidiary farms amounted to 16 percent.

Collectives set different goals, and the ways to them are many, but the methods must always be lawful and fair. Not all of us are indifferent as to what price in terms of material and moral costs the results are achieved.

In the struggle for what has been designated and for the solution of major tasks, the best qualities of a person are displayed--adherence to party principles, selflessness, a firm will and fidelity to civic duty. The mass is an example of that. But in this struggle, the negative sides of certain workers stand out--lack of adherence to party principles, a tendency to deceive, for gain, contempt for public and state interests for the benefit of the egotistic and the exclusively personal. There are still many cases of premediated distortion of accounting, abuses, thefts and wastefulness. And this is frequent because not everybody as yet displays proprietary strictness and a state approach. This does visible damage.

Hundreds of letters are received by the editorial office of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA whose authors are justly indignant concerning laxness of officials, which has become a kind of style of work. Serious offenses are hushed up or discussed in a narrow circle and not brought up to collectives or party organizations. Such leniency piles up obstacles on the way to planned goals. Thus, last year in Maritime Kray and Magadan Oblast more than half of communist-managers were punished by higher party organizations without the participation of primary organizations.

High standards and high demands are necessary not only when results are tallied up but also when we designate new growth gains. Today for the purpose of carrying out intensification of production, stress should be made on a sharp rise in production quality and economy of resources. Is everyone ready to work at his place thus with a high return? Have the possibilities of each person been revealed? Unfortunately, these reserves are poorly taken into account in some commitments. And all because the "armchair method" of preparing commitments has not been eliminated. They are sometimes made up by a small group of specialists and managers and then are presented in the name of the collective.

Pacemakers and innovators are always distinguished by purposefulness. It is displayed in that they clearly determine tasks and in that ways to their solution are clearly seen and also in persistence and the ability to apply their skill and desire to bring a job to its completion. Many undoubtedly follow the example of pacemakers. But how many still do not do so? Do party organizations pay attention to this portion of workers, do they adequately help them gain the freedom of initiative and creative activity--is a

significant question. Not everything here is in order yet. Others lack the determination to take hold of a big job, some have been stopped by their first mishap, other have submitted an outstanding idea but for some reason are unable to act on its basis. All this should be noted by party committees and each person should come to help at the right time.

The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee called on the initiative of all workers and determined the chief tasks of moving Soviet society ahead. To serve these tasks, to act decisively is the duty of every communist and every Soviet individual.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

WORKER'S PEOPLE'S INSPECTOR DISMISSED FOR DRUNKENNESS

LD241517 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 85

["In People's Control Committees" program; commentary by Sergey Zheleznyak]

[Text] The subject of our talk today is drunkenness, or to be more exact, the drive against it. I report on a case recently examined by the Udmurt People's Control Committee:

There is a construction group in the republic which reports to the Moscow Specialized Administration of the Spetskommunvodstroy Trust. It was headed by (Sharofutdinov). Being very fond of alcohol, he incited his subordinates to drink. The battle against fraternization and cover-ups in the collective eased. This resulted in other violations. For example, (Sharofutdinov) determined how to distribute the manpower of the building organization on the basis of personal favors. On one occasion he gave preference to the kolkhoz which supplied him with 57 kg of meat, and a foal; on another to the enterprise which illegally offered him a three-roomed apartment. In other words: You give me a present, and I will do construction work for you out of turn and plan. As a result, it appears that over half the total volume of construction work done by the group was performed on the so-called out-of-plan basis.

Moscow learned of this and sent an inspector to Udmurtia. The inspector was (Antonov), chief engineer of the Spetskommunvodstroy Trust. He faced a dilemma. On the one hand, he had an offense; on the other--a generous treat. The last 2 days of his trip, (Antonov) spent drinking with (Sharofutdinov) and his companions. Naturally, the inspector came back to Moscow with the best possible references for the leaders of the construction group.

It was then that people's inspectors took over. Following their inspection (Sharofutdinov) was dismissed and expelled from the party. By virtue of an order by the minister of the housing and communal services of Russia, (Antonov) was relieved of his duties.

Naturally, it is not only the People's Control Committee of Udmurtia which pays attention to the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. Other committees also carry out a great amount of work. However, from May to July for example, the North Ossetian and the Kurgan-Tyube oblast committees failed to examine these issues, yet the decision of the party and the government on struggling against drunkenness and alcoholism sets tasks for people's inspectors of all regions of the country.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CURATOR ON TEACHING OF HEBREW, YIDDISH IN USSR

LD170200 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 16 Nov 85

/Text/ Moscow 16 Nov TASS--Vast information about the first Hebrew books and their authors are contained in a book of collected articles issued in Leningrad. The book opens with an introduction in the Russian and English languages. The descriptions of books are given in the Yiddish in Latin transcription.

The author of the collection is the 30-year-old Shimon Yakerson, keeper of the Hebrew collection of the library of the Leningrad Institution of Oriental Studies.

There are 50,000 books in Hebrew on the stocks of our library, he told a TASS correspondent. Among them huge 1-meter volumes of the Bible, the Talmud and tiny books the size of a matchbox, rare editions of dictionaries and books of grammar. The most valuable part of the collection is the first printed books in the Hebrew language. My work is devoted to them.

Work is done on a large scale in the Soviet Union on Semitology. Papers have been issued on various problems of Hebrew language and an Yiddish-Russian dictionary. /as received/ Lies are spread by the so-called "defenders of Jews" in the Western countries who claim that obstacles are put up in the USSR in the way to the study of the Hebrew, Yakerson pointed out. Yet the facts are that Hebrew is taught at institutions of higher learning in Moscow, Leningrad and Tbilisi (Georgia). I studied it at Leningrad University.

The claims that Jewish culture can be really developed only in Hebrew is profoundly erroneous, Yakerson stressed. Neither in prerevolutionary Russia, nor in the Soviet Union Jews spoke the Hebrew, which has not become the official language of Israel. It is the Yiddish which has always been the mother tongue of the Russian Jews. There are only some elements of Hebrew in Yiddish lexics.

Along with the Russian language, the Yiddish is the official language in the Jewish Autonomous Region (the Soviet Far East). A newspaper is issued in the Yiddish language in Birobidzhan, the main city of the region. Broadcasting is also done in the Yiddish. It is learned at schools. The literary magazine SOVETISH HEIMLAND has been issued in Yiddish for more than a quarter of century now. It is the language of more than 100 Soviet men-of-letters.

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CSO: 1812/41

SOCIAL ISSUES

SOVIET LANGUAGE POLICY HIGHLIGHTED, RUSSIFICATION DENIED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 September 1985 carries a 1700-word article by O. Rejebova, senior scientific worker at the Philosophy and Law Department of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, on Soviet language policy. "At the present time Soviet schools operate in 52 languages of the peoples of the USSR, and radio and television in 67 languages. Our journals are published in 44 languages, newspapers in 56 languages, and books and brochures in 63 languages. By adding to this smaller peoples speaking their own languages who number only in the thousands, language primers are published in 90 languages. A total of 99.6 percent of the USSR's population are actively using their own literary languages, and 0.4 percent are using the languages of the socialist nations of their own accord, because they live and work in these nations." It is added that "these facts expose as a complete lie the slanderous fabrications of anti-Soviets about 'linguistic russification' and 'assimilation.'" Data from the 1979 census on language usage in Central Asia are given to support these arguments.

SCHOOL REFORM NOT RECEIVING PRIORITY FROM INDUSTRY IN TUSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 September 1985 carries a 1000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of industry's cooperation in the implementation of school reform involving trade education. It is pointed out that "in the implementation of school reform decrees there are collectives that allow passivity and carelessness. The leaders of some base factories view the fulfillment of contracts affiliating them with schools a duty of secondary importance." Some technical training schools are lacking training facilities for students in the factory and "the base factories which are supposed to be serving the schools are silent about this."

COMPUTERIZATION OF TURKMEN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 1000-word Turkmeninform report highlighting the contribution the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute is making to the Turkmen economy and the increasing role played by the computer in its various technical faculties. "Electronics are used constantly in the departments, and studies are now being computerized. Electronic data processing equipment has recently been applied in the departments of ferroconcrete construction, mathematics, and geophysics. This year another two computers are being added to the institute's electronic

calculating inventory. By decree of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, teachers in all departments are increasing their skills in electronic data processing equipment in the central vuzes of the country, including the Turkmen State University and our institute. At the beginning of the school year a new course, Fundamentals of Information and Electronic Data Processing, was offered to the students."

KaSSR: IMPROVED HEALTH SYSTEM MEANS MORE PRODUCTIVE WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 9, September 1985 carries on pages 43-48 a 2800-word article by KaSSR Minister of Health M. Aliyev titled "Health--A Great Treasure." The article looks at the present state of republic health care and at new plans now being advanced to improve the health and thus productivity of the workers.

Aliyev suggests that Gorbachev doctrine in public health will focus upon improved health services across the board, particularly in terms of rural areas, and stress preventive health care to increase the well-being, life expectancy and capacity for work of the workers. Included as part of this program will be a buildup of special alcoholism treatment facilities and an enhanced education program to make clear the damage caused society by alcoholism.

Concerning the republic health care system in general, Aliyev records the substantial gains that have been made in the last decade or so. The number of hospital beds, for example, is up 19 percent since 1980 to a total of 259,000, 16.35 beds per 1,000 inhabitants of the republic. There are now, moreover, 53,000 doctors--3.57 per 1,000--in the republic and 10.6 medical technicians with middle school educations per 1,000. In 1984, Aliyev continues, 2,686 new doctors, 419 medical sciences professors and 10,400 medical specialists and technicians graduated to add to the ranks of republic health workers, and plans call for the number of doctors to be increased to 70,000 by 1990.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

LAND RECLAMATION PROBLEMS IN TUSSR HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 30 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1500-word article by A. Charyyev, head of the Glavgaragumstroy administration, on problems connected with land reclamation efforts. Noting that more than one million hectares of land have been reclaimed in the republic, he pointed out that "successes achieved in land reclamation are still unsatisfactory because the profitability of reclaimed lands is not high. Some enterprises still have low productivity because irrigation regulations, fertilizer application norms, and crop agrotechnology rules are being violated, and the structure of crop fields is not being planned. Despite major work in the reconstruction of land reclamation systems, the reclamation situation in a sizable percentage of lands is not good; they are still not guaranteed enough water, hydrotechnical installations are malfunctioning, and the construction of unfinished reclamation systems is being allowed."

FUNCTIONS OF TURKMEN ECONOMICS SOCIETY DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 1000-word article by R. Meredov, first deputy chairman of TuSSR Gosstab and chairman of the Turkmenistan administration of the Scientific Economics Society, on the role played by the society in the development of the Turkmen economy. "At present the basic directions of scientific economy in the republic are clear and, on the basis of these, questions on the all-round exploiting of natural raw material potential and the perfecting of the economic mechanism are defined for the future. Practically, this will intensify the republic's economy on the basis of territorial production complexes, establish the agroindustrial complex and similar things." Two areas special to the TuSSR in this regard are the mastering of the desert and the exploiting of solar energy. In all these questions "the basic form of the society's work is in arranging conferences, seminars, meetings, and lectures on economic problems and exchanging advanced experiences and sponsoring competitions."

INTERNATIONAL COURSES BEGIN AT DESERTS INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word announcement from Turkmeninform on the 17 September beginning of the UNESCO-sponsored courses of the Deserts Institute of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences on the theme "Forest Creation and the Halting of Shifting Sands." "Close to 20 specialists from developing countries of Asia, Africa, and

Latin America will acquaint themselves with the successes of Turkmen scholars in working out the theoretical and practical principles of mastering the desert and with the mastery of desert territories in Turkmenistan from the industrial-agricultural standpoint."

TuSSR: EFFECTIVENESS OF COTTON HARVEST TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 17 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial discussing the increased effectiveness resulting from mechanizing the cotton harvest. It is pointed out that "kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been guaranteed a highly productive technology. Its correct application gives very good results and not only lightens agricultural work, but also increases work productivity and significantly shortens the harvest period. Yet, not all enterprises are using this technology effectively; in Bakherden, Vekilbazar, Turkmengala, Yoloten and Kerki Rayons 30 percent or less of the cotton was gathered mechanically last year. This year, the machinery is not being used effectively in Yoloten, Chardzhou, Tagta, Kirov and other rayons."

FOREIGN TOURISM IN TuSSR HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 27 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 1200-word article by A. Gundogdyev, chief of the TuSSR Administration for Foreign Tourism, highlighting the number of foreign tourists coming to Turkmenistan. "The number of foreign tourists coming to our republic in 1984 was 20.6 percent higher than in 1983. This year the tourist season in Turkmenistan is even more remarkable. In comparison with 1983 the number of foreign guests touring our republic is one and a half times greater." It is noted that the tourists have come mainly from the GDR, CzSSR, Japan, France, Switzerland, Canada, Finland, Australia, England, the United States, and West Berlin.

KaSSR DEPOT LOCOMOTIVE DISAPPEARS, THEFT SUSPECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 October 1985 carries on page 3 a 1000-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter Ye. Alimzhanov, published under the rubric "Transport--An Economic Artery," titled "Stolen Equipment, Broken-Down Locomotives." The article looks at the many inefficiencies of the Dzhambyl Division of the Alma-Ata Railways Administration and the reasons for them.

The Dzhambyl Branch of the Alma-Ata Railways Administration, Alimzhanov begins, has consistently failed to meet its freight turnover plans in recent years, has problems with timely operation and is lagging in modernization and reorganization to meet changing circumstances. Moreover, he goes on, this is just the tip of the iceberg in a badly managed and supervised collective where recently the apparent theft of an entire locomotive was uncovered with no one claiming any knowledge whatever about the missing equipment. Alimzhanov also criticizes the collective for poor upkeep of those locomotives that have not yet "disappeared" including a complete neglect of regular, planned maintenance, for construction lags, for poor service to industry, and for failure to carry through with needed changes. The problem, Alimzhanov concludes, is a poor level of responsibility for all concerned. This must be changed, he stresses.

KaSSR FOOD INDUSTRY EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 20 October 1985 carries on page 2 a 1000-word article by M. Sigal, senior engineer of the KaSSR Ministry of the Food Industry, published under the rubric "Today Is Food Industry Workers' Day," titled "Everything for the Good of Man." The article looks at present achievements and future plans of the republic food industry.

Much of Signal's article reviews the technical dimension to republic food production and now new technology, reconstruction of plants and reorganization will result in improved quantitative and qualitative output and a better assortment of foodstuffs, will reduce demands for labor and raw materials, and will enhance the ability of the republic food industry to respond to specialized needs of select groups with specialized products. In terms of the current antialcoholism emphasis, a doubling of soft drink production is planned by the end of the next 5-year plan.

NEW METHODS, EQUIPMENT, ORGANIZATION HELP KaSSR MOTOR TRANSPORT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 27 October 1985 carries on page 3 a 1900-word article by KaSSR Deputy Minister of Motor Transport M. Maganov, published under the rubric "Today Is Motor Transport Workers' Day," titled "Let Us Increase the Profitability of Transport." The article looks at the current state of republic motor transport with special reference to gains in two vital areas, organization and methodology. Maganov, for example, notes advances resulting from new branch and mobile repair and service points, better scheduling and from the wide use of new motor transport "trains" in which one tractor truck is hitched to four or more trailers. Such "trains," Maganov notes, have been used with great success during current Kzyl-Orda Oblast rice harvest.

Maganov stresses in his article the fact that shipping freight by truck is not just a matter of moving goods over a distance but also of moving them properly protected and preserved and of delivering them undamaged and in good condition. This, he notes, is of particularly importance for foodstuffs. New equipment now entering service is helping greatly in this and many other areas of republic motor transport work, Maganov also notes.

EDITORIAL SCORES MANY DEFICIENCIES OF KaSSR RAILWAYS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 October 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Use Rail Transport More Efficiently." The editorial stresses the urgent need for an efficient and smooth-running rail transport system and scores KaSSR railroads for their many deficiencies and failure to meet the level of demands placed upon them. Good morale and proper supervision by the party and by other authorities are underscored as the key to solving the problems of the system and to achieving highly efficient operations.

WIDE-SPREAD SYR-DARYA HERBICIDE POISONING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 9, September 1985 carries on pages 40-41 a 1600-word article by Awelbek Qongyratbayev, professor and doctor of philological sciences, published under the rubric "The Motherland," titled "Syr-Darya Region." The article looks at the republic's Kzyl-Orda Oblast, past and present.

Qongyratbayev begins with a survey of the historical background of the region, noting the considerable depth of its past experience and development and stressing the importance of the region in Kazakh folklore and legend, including in the epic. Turning to the present, Qongyratbayev praises regional rice production in particular but also acknowledges the problems that the buildup of Syr-Darya rice production and of other irrigated crops is creating. Rice field runoff, for example, is giving rise to substantial herbicide poisoning downstream affecting Aral ecology, other irrigated crops and livestock. Qongyratbayev also notes Syr-Darya problems due to poor regional water control and stresses the need to rearrange water flow patterns for greater efficiency. Rerouting of the lower Syr-Darya is, for example, one solution proposed to the general regional water problem, including the herbicide issue.

LOCAL SOVIETS NOT RESPONDING TO TURKMEN ENCYCLOPEDIA QUERIES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word letter from A. Lavrov, a member of the editorial board of the Turkmen Soviet Encyclopedia, pointing out that local party and Soviet organs have not been responding to information requests from the encyclopedia editors, despite a 1969 Turkmen CP decree instructing them to do so.

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